

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 430.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1871.

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Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Nov. 27.
JAPAN—Yokohama.....	Aug. 18	Oct. 5	Oct. 8
Yedo.....	—	—	—
Osaka and Higo.....	—	—	—
Hakodadi.....	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—
CHINA—Peking.....	—	—	—
Tien-tsin.....	—	—	—
Chefoo.....	—	—	—
New-chwang.....	—	—	—
Hankow.....	" 4	Sept. 21	" 5
Kiu-kiang.....	—	—	" 6
Chin-kiang.....	—	—	" 6
Shanghai.....	" 18	Oct. 2	" 11
Ningpo.....	" 18	" 2	" 9
Foochow.....	" 18	" 2	" 10
Formosa.....	—	—	" 13
Amoy.....	—	—	" 14
Swatow.....	—	—	" 18
Hong Kong.....	Sept. 8	" 16	" 18
Canton.....	—	—	" 16
MACAO.....	—	—	" 14
PHILIPPINES—Manila.....	Aug. 25	" 10	" 14
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon.....	—	—	—
SIAM—Bangkok.....	—	—	—
BORNEO—Labuan.....	—	—	—
JAVA—Batavia.....	—	—	" 17
Samarang.....	—	—	" 16
Sourabaya.....	—	—	" 16
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore.....	Sept. 22	Oct. 24	" 25
Penang.....	" 22	" 22	" 27
CEYLON—Galle.....	—	—	—
Colombo.....	—	—	—

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, bringing the above dates, was delivered, via Brindisi this day. The next inward mail (French), with dates, Shanghai Oct. 19, Hong Kong Oct. 25, Singapore Nov. 2, is due, via Marseilles, on Monday, the 4th Dec. Advices per Pacific Mail, via San Francisco, with dates Yokohama Oct. 23, may be expected in the course of the ensuing week.

Telegrams by the China Submarine and Red Sea Telegraph Lines, dated from Hong Kong this morning, have been received, having occupied, allowing for difference of time, under five hours in transmission.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By last (French) mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Mai-kong*.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Cully, Simpson. From Shanghai: Messrs. Camille, Morello, Allen, Cagasso, Guerin, Ruggiero, Madison, France, Van der Tak (Dutch Consul). From Hong Kong: Messrs. Boulland, Roy-Jean, Victor, Hostler, Lavollier, Ferdinand, M. le Baron de Meritens. From Saigon: Messrs. Allaux, Schell, Marcelin, Bechu, Souronille, Les Seurs Marie, Isidore, Marie-Thérèse. From Batavia: Messrs. Weijusienk, Nedemeyer, Ellers, Custers, Mr. and Mrs. Laus, Mr. and Mrs. de Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Olspere. From Singapore: Messrs. Ravin, Desire, Poulin, Lafont, Pijon, Seraphin, Stenoy.
Per steamer *Glenasmole*, arrived Nov. 21.—From Shanghai: Miss Marison, Miss Allan, Mrs. Vogeler and two children, Mr. Terra.
Per steamer *Mencius*, arrived Nov. 17.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Mercer, infant, and child, Mr. Sietas, Mr. A. Anson, Mrs. Churton and infant, Mrs. Truleson, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Turnock, Mr. J. H. Wright.
By this mail, to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Condia*, arrived Nov. 22.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Cox, the Hon. Jas Brooks, Miss Brooks.
To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Sinla*, expected to arrive Dec. 1.—List not to hand.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French mail steamer *Pitho*, from Marseilles, Nov. 26 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Comte Dam. To Shanghai: Mr. van Elwelder. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and servant, Mr. Peterson. To Singapore: Mr. J. de Rochemont, Mr. E. Marton. To Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Speidell. To Batavia: Mr. London and family, Mr. and Mrs. Suemondt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boutney, Mr. Wiggers, van

Kercheln, Mr. Albarva, Mr. G. T. Kolff, Mr. van der Worff, Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Mr. van Motman, Mr. and Mrs. Niring Vogel, governess, and five children. To Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Montanaro.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pekin*, from Southampton, Nov. 23, via S.C.—To Hong Kong: Miss Macredy, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. D. B. Robertson, Mrs. Whittall and child. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Symons.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, Nov. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. H. G. Howlett. To Singapore: Mr. Gottlieb. To Ceylon: Mr. Lewis Gordon, Mr. Norman Grieve.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Dec. 5.—To Yokohama: Mr. Koppen and five gentlemen. To Singapore: Mr. R. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. W. C. B. Paddy. To Ceylon: Mr. Robillard, Mr. Grindrod, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Schultze.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mastia*, from Southampton, Dec. 9.—To Yokohama: Dr. Clay. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring.

Per P. and O. steamer *Moolten*, from Brindisi, Dec. 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Davidson. To Ceylon: Mr. J. Buchanan.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN. YOKOHAMA.

Dates extend to the 8th Oct. The outward mail of Aug. 18 (French) arrived on the 5th Oct.

The *Gazette* says the political affairs of the country are so quiet that there is not a single new feature to report. There are changes among the local officials in various places. Ito, who was recently in the United States, inquiring into their fiscal system and everything else, has been appointed head of the Mint at Osaka.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* was disposed of by Messrs. Bourne and Co., on the 23rd Sept., for \$30,000, to Messrs. Favre Brandt.

The *Japan Herald* newspaper was sold on Oct. 2, by auction, by Messrs. Bourne and Co. The plant and goodwill of the paper and the lease of the premises fell to Mr. J. H. Brooks for \$5,200.

The U.S.S. frigate *Colorado* is in dock at Yokoska. She is found to have suffered very little damage.

On Oct. 4, as the British steamer *Roma* was leaving the harbour for Kobe, the chief engineer, Mr. Henry Blackwood, was going down the ladder into the engine-room, when he suddenly slipped and fell a distance of about 4½ to 5 feet, dying instantly. There was no outward mark of any hurt on his body. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had been on the coast for more than ten years.

The *Herald* says:—The misunderstanding that we mentioned as having arisen between the Custom House officers and merchants respecting the rate at which the new coins, and likewise kinsats, should be received at the Custom House, has had the attention of the foreign representatives, and the native government; after several conferences held in Yedo between them, it was decided that the position the Custom House officials assumed on the issue of the new coin should be abandoned, and to the end of this year duties will be received as before.

In reference to the new coinage, the *yen* is already at three per cent. premium over the Mexican dollar; the supply of new coin and the twenty cent pieces is anything but equal to the demand.

The erection of more lights on the principal points of the coast is being brought under the consideration of the Government.

The railroad from here to Yedo is further advanced. Trial trips from Yokohama to a short distance from Kanagawa have taken place. It is said that in another few days it will be opened as far as Kawasaki, this being nearly half the length of the line.

The land sale in the foreign settlement at Yedo has taken place, but great repugnance to purchasing was exhibited, only about six lots being bought.

The American scientific mission that lately arrived, consisting of General Horace Capron and staff, has had an audience of the Mikado, and has been otherwise entertained at the capital. A portion of the staff is shortly to start for the north for mineral and agricultural survey, to develop the resources of Yesso.

Some difficulty seemed to present itself at the latter end of last month respecting the purchase of silkworms' eggs. It appears that the natives, led away by the high prices they obtained last year for their eggs, rejoiced in the idea that foreign buyers would give the same rates this year; they accordingly produced cards in great quantity; when, however, only about half the number of buyers of last year made their appearance this season, and would not purchase at the high demands made by holders, the native dealers were in a state of great consternation, holding meetings among themselves, and resolving to burn half the cards that had already appeared in the market, thereby thinking that by so doing it would enhance the value of the remaining half; but beyond an infinity of talk, nothing seems really to have been done.

The following paragraphs are from the *Weekly Mail* :—

Admiral Kellet with a party of French naval officers visited the railway works on Friday, on the invitation of the engineer-in-chief, and proceeded in the working train as far as Ko-ashi.

A grave discussion is going on at Yedo as to whether the railway extension should be towards the north or west first. The former is looked upon as of great commercial moment, the latter as of equal political and commercial importance, and strong argument is adduced on both sides. The union of the west coast with Osaka is also a prominent subject, and the preliminary work is already well advanced.

We have good authority for believing that his Majesty the Mikado purposes visiting Yokohama in a few days. It is not his intention to wait until the railway is finished to Sinagawa. He will travel from Kawasaki by the line, which is already so far completed.

A German, a native of Strasburg, Johan Zimmerman by name, arrived from Shanghai in August last, seeking employment as a photographer. He went to Yedo, and while there engaged a boat to take him to a ship lying in Yedo harbour. One of the Japanese, of whom there were two in the boat, was shot by Zimmerman, the remaining sendo jumping overboard and swimming ashore. This man asserts that his companion was shot purposely by the German, who, on the other hand, affirms that he shot at a duck with a revolver, but at the same time admits that the bullet might have hit the sendo, who was between the duck and himself, and steering the boat. Zimmerman was arrested by the Japanese authorities, and handed over to Mr. Zappe, Acting Consul-General for Germany, who has already commenced the preliminary inquiry.

A somewhat cleverly-written parody on the "Battle of Dorking" has been published by the *Herald*, entitled "The Battle of the Bluff," wherein it is shown how the "loafers" of California, China, and Japan take Yokohama. It is a well-deserved skit on the disgraceful state of municipal matters here. Through America news of the death of Dr. Dunwoodie, R.N., for some time in charge of the British naval hospital here, has reached us; the P.M.S.S. Company has resumed the *Ariel's* monthly trip to Hakodadi; H.M.S. *Hornet* has sailed for Nagasaki; Mr. Lawrence, from the Washington Legation, has joined the British Legation here as second secretary, that post being vacant through Mr. Mitford's transferral to St. Petersburg; the *Colorado* has gone into dock at Yokoska. The following ships of war are in harbour:—English—*Barossa*, *Salamis*; French—*Alma*, *Segond*, *Linois*; American—*Idaho*.

NAGASAKI.

The following items are from the *Nagasaki Express* :—

The work of reorganisation in Japan appears to be carried on in Hiogo as stringently as it can possibly be in any part of the Empire. The number of retainers in the district has been reduced to considerably less than a tenth. The priests have also been reduced in a similar manner, even those hitherto specially retained in the Prince's service to perform the periodical ancestral worship. The whole of the idols dedicated to Buddha and placed in numerous joss houses, have either been removed or are in the course of removal to the temples—only those appertaining to the Shintoo religion being allowed to remain in public. From outward appearances the majority of the towns-people seem quite indifferent about their removal, but the rural population view the new order of things in the light of religious intolerance. The order is-ued commanding the whole of the officials having intercourse with foreigners to wear their hair dressed in the simple style customary amongst the latter is in the course of being carried out, and we hear that the Governor of Nagasaki underwent his tonsorial preparation a few days since.

It is the intention to establish schools for teaching English at Hiogo. Our informant visited Rionoske, a brother of the reigning Prince, whom he found residing in a mansion furnished in European style; he will shortly leave for a visit to Europe, which will be of about three years' duration.

The complimentary dinner to Mr. Consul Annesley, given at the Occidental Hotel, must cause that gentleman to carry away with him some exceedingly pleasant reminiscences of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow countrymen.

H.B.M.'s steamer *Salamis* is daily expected at this port from Yokohama, &c., and will leave after a short stay here for Hong Kong, conveying Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., to meet his successor.

CHINA.

—O— TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes that the place has been much excited by the arrival from Honan, [by the Grand Canal,] of a snake said to be the spirit of a god who can control the waters; it is called Kin-lung-sze Ta wang. All the mandarins, from Li-hung-chang down, have been to the temple where it is kept, to worship.

Mr. Wade, accompanied by his family, left this place yesterday afternoon in boats for Peking. After his arrival there all the Foreign Ministers will [be at their posts in] Peking, the others, who were out at the hills and at Chefoo having previously returned.

It is under agitation to call a meeting of the residents to take into consideration our position during the coming winter, and to ask the Foreign Ministers to take steps to keep a strong naval force here for the protection of foreign life and property; as it is to be apprehended that, owing to want of food by the population, brigandage will exist to a large extent in this region.

There was a severe storm here on Oct. 4. It rained and hailed nearly till night, blowing strongly all the time from the east. The waters are now higher than they have ever yet been in the plains.

SHANGHAI.

Dates extend to the 11th Oct. The P. and O. mail of Aug. 11th arrived on the 1st Oct. (having been detained by heavy weather); and the French mail of Aug. 18th came in on the following day.

We hear that the new rule allowing transit passes to be taken out by the Chinese has been recognised in Shanghai. Applications for passes sent in by Chinese merchants have been granted by the Taoutai.

Considerable space in the papers to hand by this opportunity is naturally devoted to the account of the death of Mr. Consul Markham, which has been already recorded in our columns. Mr. Markham's name was a household word in Shanghai, and the sorrow at his loss is intense and universal. A public funeral was a natural mark of respect to a gentleman holding the official position which Mr. Markham has done; but there was much more than a formal display in the assembly of the great number of foreign residents who formed the funeral procession and thronged the grounds of the cemetery.

Mr. Markham was an old volunteer—captain of the Shanghai Mounted Rangers. He had, since his return, renewed his connection with the corps, this time by joining the ranks of the artillery.

A general muster of the Volunteers attended the funeral, and the Artillery were also present with a gun-carriage, draped with black velvet. The members of the Municipal Council, the Consular body, the Chinese magistrate of the Mixed Court, and a vast concourse of other persons also attended. The flags of the several consulates of all the ships in the harbour were hoisted half-mast high. The offices of H.B.M. Consulate and Supreme Court were closed.

We take the above from the *North China Herald*, to which we are also indebted for the following :—

We have also to record the sudden death of Mr. J. M. Lloyd, who has for nearly nine years filled the post of accountant and assistant-secretary to the Municipal Council, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the heart.

The third ordinary meeting of the China and Japan Insurance Company was held on the 6th Oct., Mr. J. B. Robertson in the chair. The accounts, after providing for interest and all other liabilities, showed a balance of Tls. 93,159 to be carried forward to credit of working account. The net premia for the past three months were estimated at Tls. 85,000, against Tls. 64,462 for corresponding period of 1870.

Our Newchwang Correspondent writes, with reference to the flood some weeks ago, that over 1,000 persons were then drowned, and the distress caused among the remainder has been very great. Some \$300 were collected in Newchwang, and distributed among the sufferers, and this timely charity seems to have created a favourable impression towards foreigners among the natives. The weather has already been pretty cold—48 deg. Fahr.; and when the next north wind comes on, frost will soon follow. Mr. James Hart has been appointed acting Commissioner, vice Mr. Luzon, who has resigned, and who goes home with the best wishes of everyone.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm of Mackellar and Co., who became bankrupt in June, 1867, was held at the British Consulate on the 6th, at which a dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was declared, and Mr. Gordon, partner in the firm, applied for his conditional discharge. The creditors' assignees handed round their accounts, which showed that the total liabilities of the firm were over Tls. 420,000, and that the total assets had realised about Tls. 9,000, of which nearly Tls. 6,000 consisted of proceeds of furniture, stores, and wines.

A Chinkeang correspondent writes that Mr. Gardner, who has been lately in H.M. Consulate at Chinkeang, has been appointed Interpreter at Hankow, and is to be relieved by Mr. J. G. Murray, late acting Vice-Consul at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.

HONG KONG.

Dates from this port reach to Oct. 18; the French mail, with London dates Sept. 1, arrived out on the 11th, and the following P. and O. mail of Sept. 8 on Oct. 16. The following items are from the *China Mail* :—

The discussion which arose at the Legislative Council on the establishment of a Chinese Custom House in the Colony, has raised a question of considerable moment. The Colonial Secretary thought fit to write a note to the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, requesting him to substantiate the "charge" which he brought against the Registrar-General. Mr. Ryrie did not bring any charge whatever, but simply asked whether a report generally current, to the effect that information had been conveyed from the Registrar-General's Department to the Chinese authorities at Canton, were true. The information has got into the hands of the native authorities, there appears to be no question. However, the Colonial Secretary having taken up the matter out of the Council Room, the question is raised whether members of the Council can be called upon in this manner to explain what they say in their seats.

The missionary body in Hong Kong have sent to the Colonial Secretary a reply to a memorandum by the Hon. Mr. Smith, Registrar-General, on the memorial sent by the native community on the gambling question. That official took upon himself to state that the memorial in question did not represent native opinion, and that it was got up mainly by the missionaries. It is understood that in their reply they point out that they had very little connection with the movement which fairly represented the view of the Chinese community.

A matter concerning coolie emigration has attracted some attention. A gentleman made arrangements for a number of coolies to proceed by the Pacific Mail steamer to the United States, on the understanding that they would there enter into a contract. The nature of the matter was explained to the Colonial Secretary, who at first said that there was no objection to it, but subsequently a report reaching him through the Registrar-General to whom it was sent by the Chinese constituting the Board of the Etze, or native hospital, to the effect that the men were being kidnapped, the Colonial Secretary sent orders to the emigration officer to allow no more coolies to be shipped. It transpired in the course of the affair that a native in the Registrar-General's Department had offered to make an arrangement for shipping a portion of the coolies, but had been thrown over on account of his not finding proper security. The Colonial Secretary stated as his reason for putting a veto on the business that instructions had been received from the Secretary of State, such as prohibited all emigration of coolies, either under implied or actual contract. It is justly objected, however, that no such instructions have been made public.

An elaborate memorandum has been published by the Government, showing the number of criminal cases brought up for trial at the Supreme Court since 1861. They give painful evidence of the defects in the administration. While in 1861 there were 119 criminals brought to trial, in 1870 there were only 68; and as it is known that crime has been on the increase, but no one has been brought to trial, it is clear that it is now much easier than formerly for criminals to escape. We learn that Mr. Creagh is likely to return shortly to the Colony. So long as the Sikhs form a portion of our police we require his services.

We are glad to learn that the Benevolent Society at Canton has received great support from the people of that city. Amongst the principal annual subscribers are :—The opium merchants, who contribute in proportion to the magnitude of their business, viz., a mace of silver on every 100 catties' weight of opium. Altogether the people have responded most readily to appeals in this matter, and they have shown greater liberality than the Hong Kong Chinamen.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the fate of the ship *Helen Black*, which left this port shortly after the late typhoon, bound for Foochow, and has not been heard of since.

The annual dinner of the cricket club was held at the Hong Kong Club on the 2nd. The chair was taken by James Greig, Esq., of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Dates extend to Oct. 25. The P. and O. mail arrived on the 24th with letters to Sept. 22.

We take the following from the *Straits Times* :—

On the night of Oct. 23 a quarrel broke out between the Teo Cho and Hokien sections of the Chinese population, which resulted in a riot that has put a stop to all business ever since, and the town has been the constant scene of street fights, high-handed robbery and loot, assault and murder, by the contending factions. The military have been called out, nearly all the Europeans in the place have been enrolled as special constables, the *Rindlo's* men are placed at the disposal of the Government, the Settlement has been proclaimed to be under the provisions of the Preservation of the Peace Ordinance, additional justices of the peace and magistrates have been specially appointed, and every endeavour is

being made to prevent the accumulation of arms and offensive weapons by the Chinese. Entire blocks of buildings have been searched by the justices, and a large quantity of spears, pointed poles, stones, broken bottles, and missiles of every description, have been secured and carted off to the police stations.

We understand that the bayonets of the soldiers had to be used once or twice to disperse the crowds engaged in fighting and looting. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of killed and wounded in the encounters that have occurred, as they carry off their own dead whenever practicable. The police and soldiers are at work clearing out a cluster of attap huts on the Singapore river, by the River Valley-road, which is a perfect nest of vagabonds, thieves, and fighting men attached to the secret societies. Finding it impossible to carry out their designs safely in town, the fighting is now transferred to the country, where large parties of armed men have literally fortified themselves in strong positions and obstructed all the approaches to their fastnesses, by felling large trees over the most difficult portions of the paths. The bazars and shops are closed, and all Chinese who sell provisions or vegetables are in danger of assault, it being evidently the object of those already engaged to make the riots and the suffering as general as possible. Stronger measures than have yet been taken will have to be made use of before we can hope for a cessation of hostilities and the return of the combatants to their peaceful avocations.

We learn of a sad occurrence at Deli, Sumatra. This place, from the productiveness of the soil, has attracted capital and settlers from Singapore, who engage in planting tobacco and other staple products. A short time ago, two residents of this place, Messrs. Hermann Kung and Theodor Meyer, went down to Deli, and set to work at a place fifteen or sixteen miles further inland than the previous European settlers. These young men had lately received some specie from Singapore, and their coolies, being aware of this, determined to possess themselves of it. Accordingly, on the morning of the 10th, they attacked Mr. Meyer with an axe, severing his head from his shoulders. Mr. Kung, hearing some disturbance, ran to learn the cause, when he, too, was cut down, cleaving his skull in two. Nothing was known of the murder until some two days after, when some of their friends, going to see them, found their murdered bodies. After committing the brutal and shocking murder, we are told the coolies resumed their work as if nothing had happened. The rajah, we hear, has arrested seventeen of the coolies, who will be tried for the crime according to the native custom.

By the last French mail his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, late Governor of Labuan, took his departure for Europe, to take up his new appointment in the Bahama Islands.

The police at all three Settlements are being provided with Snider Enfield rifles, to replace the old muskets hitherto kept at the stations.

A serious accident occurred on board the *Rinaldo* the day before she reached Singapore from St. Paul's. A gun was being fired for practice, when it exploded, severely burning Lieutenant Stopford (in the face), Mr. Preston, gunner's mate, and leading seaman Snooks. The two latter are doing well, but Lieutenant Stopford was more seriously injured, and it was feared might lose his eyesight altogether.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S DESPATCH.

The following is from the *Straits Times* of Oct. 12 :—

The despatch of Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in giving his approval to the estimates and supply ordinance for the present year, is a document that will be read with great interest. It conveys in most unmistakable terms his lordship's disapprobation of the increased and still increasing expenditure of this Colony, without any public works of importance being carried on to warrant it. It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the community at large to observe that the items of our expenditure are so closely watched at home, notwithstanding they are not objected to by the unofficial members of Council, who fall in for a share of the general condemnation. The remark of his lordship that increased revenue was no just excuse for increased expenditure, was by no means uncalled for; the argument that the revenue was amply sufficient, or would prove to exceed the estimate, has more than once been used when seeking to pass through Council a vote for some extraordinary item. To those who have viewed with apprehension the increasing cost of administering the Government this despatch will prove especially pleasing, as it shows how carefully every item is gone into. Whatever may be the faults of the Colonial system, economy is evidently one of its leading traits; and the minute precision that marks every paragraph of this despatch affords ample evidence that the Colonial office not only compares and audits the accounts of the various colonies, but that the Secretary of State personally gives the business of his office very close attention and is gifted with a keen memory.

His lordship lays down the principle, with a very proper one, that "the Government—and in no case an unofficial member—is the proper authority to introduce to the Council every specific vote." He explains, however, that an unofficial member may in general terms make a motion involving expenditure, but the proper form in such a case is, he tells us, for the member to move

that the Governor in Executive Council be requested to consider whether it is expedient to place this sum upon the estimates, and observes, "it is to be borne in mind that the Government, if it acquiesces in such a resolution, is in no way relieved from its responsibility as to the expenditure by the fact that it was moved by an unofficial member;" a very forcible and truthful view of the matter, though not the view that has always been taken in the Council here.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

It is difficult to see what could have prompted the following letter, certainly not Christian charity. It is pretty well known by every resident in China that the Roman Catholic missionaries have gone into the interior, in the heart of China, and encountered much greater risks and hardships than Protestant missionaries. Their prudence or wisdom in so doing is open to question, but the "appropriations" of the Roman Catholics in China has nothing to do with the self-denial of their missionaries. We cannot see the drift of the letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISH INDEPENDENT."

SIR,—We frequently hear of the limited incomes of Roman Catholic missionaries, as if they were able to live upon a mere pittance, and to carry on their work without expense. For the sake of those who do not know the circumstances, it may be well to suggest that there are two sides to the question.

The small sum set down as the salary of the Roman Catholic missionary in China may be all he receives from home, but it certainly does not represent his income. What of—

1. Rents and revenues from the large property held by the Roman Catholics which has been reclaimed from the Chinese Government as having belonged to the Church two hundred years ago? As the French have no mercantile houses in China, the entire occupation of the French Legation in Peking since 1860 has been the recovery of such property, and the furtherance of Romish interests in other ways. Some of the properties reclaimed may have been unoccupied ground two hundred years ago, but now are occupied by busy streets. Is the rents of these streets of houses to count for nothing? Moreover, in places of security the Roman Catholics make a point of acquiring land and building houses to be rented out; at Hong Kong, for instance, a large amount of property belongs to them.

2. What, also, of immense indemnities as at Tientsin?—for buildings between £30,000 and £40,000, and similarly enormous indemnities at Formosa, Yangchow, and Schun.

3. The amount reported in Europe as the outlay of Romish missions in China would not cover the annual expense being incurred for some years past in building the cathedrals at Canton and Peking. This expense is often said to be borne by converts, which, we presume, means that it is borne by the rent of property reclaimed as Church property, by the French Legation.

In reference to the *hard life* of Roman Catholic missionaries, I have the testimony of three independent witnesses in different positions of influence, and residing at different ports, to the effect that Roman Catholic missionaries live at least as comfortably as their Protestant brethren. It is proper that these statistics of Romish missions should be understood in England.—I am, yours truly,

Amoy, Sept. 19.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—Shirtings and Yarns were about the only imports that had attracted any attention. At the close, Shirtings exhibited a slight tendency to decline, but Yarns fully maintained their figure, with, perhaps, a slight inclination to advance. A good enquiry at better rates had arisen for Black Velvets, and a fair business had been done. T-Cloths had ruled firm, and exhibited signs to advance. Alpacas had demanded some little attention, and an improvement was noted. No business in Coals.

HANKOW.—The business in Piece Goods had been unsatisfactory, as there had been much difficulty in quitting Plain Cottons, in consequence of the usual autumn holidays and the outbreak of an insurrection in Honan, which at one time threatened to become formidable. Sales of both Cottons and Woollens had been unimportant. Prices of Camlets had advanced under the combined firmness of holders, but these were the only Woollens affected by strong home advices. The market for Plain Cottons closed dull, and prices were weak.

SHANGHAI.—The market for Cottons had been dull, but some little activity amongst speculators in Grey Shirtings was apparent at the close; ordinary makes of T-Cloths had met with some inquiry. White Shirtings were dull of sale. Drills had been in request. There had been moderate inquiry for Jeans. Sheetings dull. Fancy Cottons in very small demand. Woollens: An improved tone was evident in these goods, Camlets and Long Ells especially being dealt in at advanced rates. Quotations:—G.E. Grey Shirtings, 38½ yds. 39 in., 7 lbs., Tls. 1.7.0 to 1.7.5; 8½ to 8½ lbs., Tls. 1.8.6 to 1.9.7; 9 lbs., 2.1.5 to 2.5.0. G.E. White Shirtings, Tls. 1.7.5 to 2.5.0. American Drills, Tls. 3.3.0 to 3.3.5. Jeans, Tls. 2.3.8 to 2.5.5. English Drills, Tls. 3.0.5 to 3.1.0. Jeans, Tls. 2.3.0 to 2.3.5. Dutch Drills, Tls. 3.0.0 to 3.1.5. Jeans, Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.4.3. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., Ordinary, Tls. 1.1.8 to 1.2.5; 7 lbs., do., Tls. 1.4.0 to 1.4.7; 6 lbs., Mexican, Tls. 1.4.0 to 1.4.6.

HONG KONG.—The interval had been one of extreme dullness, but prospects for the future were improving. Importers had been rendered firmer by encouraging telegrams from Manchester. Cotton Yarn: No quotable change in value, and condition of the market most unsatis-

factory, demand being limited and uncertain. Grey Shirtings: Although inquiry was still very weak and limited, an advance of 2½c. to 5c. per piece had been established. Best makes had been sold up to \$2.22½ per piece for 7 lbs., and \$2.57½ per piece for 8½ lbs. White Shirtings: Lower qualities had advanced 10c. per piece. T-Cloths: Very limited business done at prices showing no advance on previous quotations. Grey Twills: English and Dutch in fair request at about last quotations. Stocks very moderate. Dyed and Fancy Cottons: Inferior qualities of Dyed Spots quoted 10c. lower, but one maintained their value: Dyed Brocades slightly easier; Dyed Damasks saleable at former quotations; Turkey Red Cambrics in small request, unchanged in value. Velvets firmly held, but Velveteens quoted a shade lower. Spanish Stripes: No sales reported, quotations unchanged. Blankets: In some request at previous rates. Long Ells: Scarlet 10c. lower; assorted quoted 20c. higher, owing to scarcity of one or two colours. Camlets: Quotation 25c. per piece higher all round, sales 600 pieces. Lastings: No change, 200 pieces common quality sold at \$14 per piece. Metals: Nail Rod Iron firmer, but quotation still very low; Bar Iron slightly easier, but hoop showed a rise of 20c. per picul; Steel is not inquired for; Iron Wire: About 240 piculs taken at former prices; Lead: Improving slowly, L. B. sold at \$5.65 per picul, W. B. nominally quoted at \$5.90 to 6.

MANILA.—The Piece Goods Market had been dull during the fortnight, and the business transacted had been small. Values were without much alteration, but, as importations of plain staples had been very limited, importers held their stocks of them more firmly than at date of our last report.

SINGAPORE.—In imports there had not been much change during the fortnight, and, except for 6 lb. T-Cloth, fine qualities 36-inch White Shirtings and 15/16s White Cambrics, demand had been limited. 39-inch Grey Shirtings: Placed to limited extent at \$2.50 to 2.47½; 7 lb. quiet at \$2.12½ to 2.15; 6 lb. in better demand at \$1.85. 45-inch: 8 lb. quoted \$2.50; 9 lb. wanted at \$2.87½; other weights in no request. 36-inch Grey Supers: In no demand; quotations nominal. 36-inch White Shirtings: Fine qualities in good demand for Siam, and fair sales at an advance of 5 to 10 cents for favourite descriptions; medium quiet, and low qualities very dull. 45-inch: Trifling demand at \$3.47½ for 64 reed. 36-inch White Spots: Nominally worth \$2.50 for 14 x 15, no demand. White Cambrics: Good enquiry for 15/16s at advancing prices, sales at \$30½; No. 24s in heavy stock, low qualities offered at \$16½ to 17. 30-inch Madapollams: Very dull; small sales at \$17½ to 17½. 32-inch Grey T-Cloths: 6 lbs. in most request, fair sales at \$1.62½ to 1.65, price at the close rather weaker; 5 lbs. and 7 lbs. quiet at \$1.32½ and \$1.82½. Madapollams: Small business in 3 lbs. at \$18½ to 18½, some inquiry for 2½ lbs. at \$17½, but no stocks. Grey Yarn: All counts in limited request; 40's \$114 to 115, 30's \$106 to 107, 28's \$87½ to 92½; holders asking an advance. Coloured Yarns quiet. Turkey Red, Glasgow dye, 12 lbs., \$135 to 137½; 10 lbs., 127½ to 130; no demand for German dye. Imperial Red \$67 to 68. Dark Green \$78 to 80. Woollens generally very dull. Metals: Iron is still inquired for. Lead: Small sale of common at \$5.60 cash. Coals: No transactions reported, market less firm; Cardiff worth \$9½, and West Hartley \$9.

PENANG.—There had been a somewhat improved inquiry during the interval for all imports except 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings and Turkey Red Cambrics. Prices had undergone no alteration.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Advices from America being anything but encouraging, a cessation of operations had taken place, and settlements had been but small; prices remained unaltered with but few purchases. Supplies had found their way in fair degree, and stocks, consisting chiefly of common sorts, had somewhat increased. The Flery Cross had sailed for New York with 677,101 lbs., and the Black Prince and Mikado were loading for that port.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.'s Report is as follows.—Only a small business transacted, settlements aggregating 4,916 chests 2,513 half-chests at Tls. 9.10 to 10 for Shuntam kinds, to Tls. 13.50 to 15.25 for clean fairly even made Oopack Teas, say, 9½d. to 10½d., and 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. respectively—prices altogether beyond current rates in London. The Teas are, however, intended chiefly for the Russian market. Tea is now coming down so slowly from the country, and the quality is so inferior, that the season may almost be considered closed, although nearly a month earlier than last year. The export of Hankow tea has now reached 53,437,000 lbs., showing to date an excess over the total for last year of 3,469,000 lbs. Of the above, 267,302 chests 154,628 half-chests were settled here, 73,252 half-chests being Ningchow leaf, and 205,449 chests and 69,352 half-chests have been shipped to Shanghai for sale on native account. So many steamers having loaded here at the commencement of the season, a much larger quantity of Tea has been settled in Hankow, and this has further increased through the superior quality of the second and third crop Teas having given confidence to buyers. Higher prices being paid for these descriptions, the Teamen were encouraged to prepare a much larger quantity, which, from the absence of an unusually high flood this year, was enabled to come down from the country without interruption. Hence the unfavourable comparison of statistics throughout the season, and hence also its much earlier close. The quantity of leaf still likely to come forward depends entirely upon the course of the Shanghai market, but under any circumstances we think it cannot exceed 20,000 chests, thus making the total export for the season 55,000,000 lbs. It must be remembered, too, that any further arrivals will scarcely rank as common Tea.

SHANGHAI.—Black: During the three weeks since last English mail there had been a steady business doing, but the quantity settled had been 5,000 chests and 17,000 half-chests less than the quantity reported for the previous fortnight. Nearly three-fourths of the settlements had been of fair to medium Ningchow, Oopack, and Oonfas, buyers still giving preference to the better grades; there had been little Hohow Tea

on offer; and Shuntam-packed, although taken to a moderate extent, had not been in general request. The stock was 20,700 chests—nearly half being below the grade of good common—against 61,291 chests same time last year; whilst export figures gives an excess of 12,500,000 lbs. Congou as compared with corresponding mail in 1870. Shuntam-packed Teas had been settled at Tls. 12.7.5 to 14, giving same tael quotations for slightly inferior quality. Common Hohows and Oonams at Tls. 15 to 17, being an advance of Tls. 0.5.0 to 1. Pair to medium Ningchows, Oopacks, and Oontas at Tls. 18 to 23, quite Tls. 1 to 2 higher than rates last quoted, and fully Tls. 3 above the lowest point touched this season. Green: There had been an active market, all parcels with quality being eagerly competed for on arrival, and prices for fine and finest had thus been fully maintained. Medium grades were relatively cheaper, being less in request for America, but were nevertheless realising more than home value. Pingsueys had been nearly all taken; the quality was very inferior, and tael price on lower scale.

FOOCHOW.—There had been an active market, settlements averaging 4,500 chests. There had been a pretty general demand for all descriptions, but an undue proportion of the settlements consisted of dust and low broken leaf kinds, which had advanced to the extent of half a tael; other descriptions had sold irregularly at quotations as undernoted. The commoner kinds of Souchow had slightly declined. Scented Teas unaltered in price. In Oolongs large business reported, at, on the whole, about last quotations. There were very few fine Teas remaining unsold, and these, belonging principally to one Teaman, were rather firmly held. Settlements:—Congou, 60,989 chests, at Tls. 6.8 to 11.8 o.b. for dust to broken leaf, Tls. 12.3 to 15.3 o.b. for leafy to ordinary, Tls. 15.5 to 17.8 o.b. for fair to good common, Tls. 18.3 to 23.3 o.b. for flavory to medium, and Tls. 26.8 to 28.8 o.b. for good medium in boxes. Souchow, 4,592 chests, at Tls. 16.8 to 21.3 o.b. for common to medium, Tls. 22.3 to 25.8 o.b. for good medium, Tls. 28.8 to 32.8 o.b. for good medium to fine, and Tls. 38.8 o.b. for a parcel of choice in boxes. Oolong, 21,799 half-chests, at Tls. 18.8 to 21.3 o.b. for common to fair cargo, Tls. 21.8 to 25.8 o.b. for good cargo, Tls. 27.3 to 29.8 for superior cargo, Tls. 31.8 to 39.8 o.b. for fine to finest, and Tls. 40.8 to 50.8 o.b. for choice to choicest. Scented Teas, 7,566 boxes, at Tls. 17.8 to 21.3 o.b. for common to medium. Flowery Pekoe, 276 chests, at Tls. 27.8 to 58.8 o.b.

AMOV.—Market for Oolongs very quiet during the earlier part of the interval, and buying was not fairly recommenced until the 2nd October, when several parties began to operate; since that date a large business had been done, and prices had ruled gradually easier, a fall of \$1.00 per picul on grades up to fine being noticeable, while extra fine and choice qualities were unchanged in value. The first arrivals of Autumn Teas were of undesirable quality, owing probably to the admixture of coarse summer leaf, but later receipts had proved more satisfactory, and the bulk of the crop so far at hand was regarded above the average quality. Settlements of Oolongs—31,970 half-chests at \$20 to 22; for fair, \$23 to 24 for good, \$26 to 29 for superior, \$31 to 35 for fine, and \$36 to 42 for extra fine cargo. Lubra and Emperor were loading for New York.

CANTON.—Import transactions to good extent, and all descriptions more or less dealt in. Scented and Green Teas have shown no change in value, but prices paid for Canton District Congous were extreme, taking into consideration the quality of the Tea and the state of home markets. The Green Teas bought were chiefly for Continental and American markets. Settlements, 2,000 boxes Canton District Congou, 8,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 6,000 boxes Scented Capar and 4,300 boxes Greens.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—But few purchases had been made in this staple, and prices were unchanged. Some 780 bales went forward by the last (French) mail. Settlements were estimated at 500 bales, and stocks at 1,300 bales. Silkworms' Eggs: Prices ruled low, buyers not giving way to the high prices demanded by holders. Settlements amount to about 300,000 cards, and arrivals 1,600,000.

SHANGHAI.—The following is from Messrs. Skeggs and Co.'s Circular:—The French Mail left this on Oct. 5 with 111 bales for Marseilles, 10 bales for St. Etienne, 14 bales for Milan, 204 bales for Lyons, and 175 bales for London. During the nineteen days under review we have had a fairly active market, the high prices paid by Continental and American buyers having so strengthened the hands of holders that they have been enabled to obtain Tls. 5 to 10 advance on all chops and reeled Silks, whilst medium and other descriptions remain as last quoted; it has further stimulated them to send supplies forward more freely, so that our stock is not reduced. We give the following as a few of the prices paid:—Dragon for No. 3 with usual assortment, 30s. to 30s. 3d.; Cock and Worm, do., 30s.; Cat and Bee Powling, do., 29s. 9d.; Blue Flag, 28s.; Kukee Chin Jan, 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d.; Blue Elephant, 27s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.; Red Peacock, 26s. 11d.; Yok Wha, 26s. 11d. to 27s. 3d.; Green Elephant, 26s. 2d.; medium, 4 to 4½ tsatlee, 25s. 5d. to 25s. 11d.; common and 5 tsatlee, 24s. 8d. to 25s. 2d.

STRAITS PRODUCE.

SINGAPORE.—Tin: About 4,400 piculs sold, at \$34.37½ to 34.75; stocks small, and held for the higher quotation. Gambier: Large business at \$3.25 to 3.28 per picul, and dealers refused to sell under \$3.30. Black Pepper nominally worth \$13.75; none obtainable. White Pepper: Small sales at \$20.87½ to 21.12½; market cleared. Pearl Sago: About 1,000 piculs contracted for at \$3.15 for small grain, and \$3.20 for medium. Flour: Sales of Sarawak at \$2.75 to 2.77½. Tapioca: Flake in good demand, at \$4.12½ to 4.25. Coffee: 600 piculs Bontyne held for \$17 per picul, buyers offering \$16.75. Buffalo Hides: Best quality worth \$11½ per picul. Cow Hides: Sales at \$16 to 16½ per picul.

Mr. C. C. Rainbow and Mr. E. R. Holberton have formed a partnership under the style or firm of Rainbow, Holberton, and Co., as merchants and commission agents in London.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates, see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Shanghai " " ...	5s. 11½d.	6s. 0½d.	6s. 0½d.
Canton " " ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Macao " " ...	4s. 2d.	—	—
Singapore " " ...	—	—	—
Manila " " ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	304 to 305	220
" Hong Kong ...	27½ to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver ...	111.5.0	10½ prem.
Mexican dollars ...	76.7.5	2½ prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 62; Old, 64 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, 62 dols. per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 23 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, 2,400 dols. premium.
 Hotel shares, 61 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 36½ dols. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 360 dols. premium.
 Union Insurance Company, 1,500 dols. premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 115 premium.
 China Fire Insurance Company, 67 dols. premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$68 to 70 premium.
 China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, par.
 China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, \$25 dis.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, \$13 dis.
 North China Insurance Company, Tls. 360 premium.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 85 premium.
 Hong Kong Distillery Company, \$15 prem. (nominal).
 Hong Kong Pier and Godown Company, \$4 dis.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Divnd
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai Dock Company ...	500	500	220	4 p.c.
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	100	136	12 p.c.
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	100	199	12 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850	850	400	5 p.c.
French Gas Company ...	50	50	61	10 p.c.
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$1,000	\$200	\$565	12 p.c.
North China Insurance Co. ...	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 200	Tls. 560	trien.
North China Steamer Company ...	100	100	90	—
Union S.N. Company ...	100	100	118	10 p.c.
Yangtze Ins. Association ...	500	500	980	15 p.c.
Union Insurance Society ...	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$2,500	trien
China Traders Co. (Limited) ...	1,000	1,000	3,500	\$475p.s.
China and Straits S. N. Co. ...	100	25	25	—
Hong Kong and China Gas Co. ...	£10	£10	nom.	10 p.c.
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co. ...	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	Tls. 210	12 p.c.
Victoria Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$500	\$100	\$69	12 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co. ...	500	100	70	12 p.c.
Hongkew Wharf Co. ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 146	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Sept. 20, Walton; 30, Miako.
 At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Oct. 4, Lornier; from London, Nov. 17, Odessa (str.) (reported by telegram).
 At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, Oct. 11, Enterprise (str.); 13, Dilpussund; 15, Rollo; from Liverpool, 11, Warrior (str.); 16, Hector (str.); from Cardiff, 11, Agnes; from Boston, Orpheus.
 At MANILA.—None.
 At SINGAPORE.—From Hamburg, Oct. 18, Marco Polo; from London, Glendaroch (str.) (reported by telegram).
 At BATAVIA.—From London, Oct. 16, Robin Hood, Investigator (str.); from Amsterdam, 3, Mr. Jacob van Lennep; from Texel, 16, Ocean; Nov. 16, Maria and Elisabeth (reported by telegram).
 At PENANG.—From London, Oct. 12, Lord of the Isles (str.); from Liverpool, 22, Ulysses (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Oct. 4, Fiery Cross.
 From SHANGHAI.—For London, Oct. 5, Hope; 7, Bernard (str.) for New York, 5, Tonbridge; 8, Willy Rickmers.
 From FOOCHOW.—For London, Sept. 30, Thyatira.
 From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Sept. 27, Veronica; Oct. 12, Bernard (str.); for New York, Sept. 29, Robert Fletcher; Oct. 10, Julia Ann; 11, Feiga; from Hamburg, Oct. 13, Sophi; Sept. 7, Araby Maid.
 From MANILA (ILO ILO).—For Channel, Sept. 13, Bunda.
 From CEBU.—For Liverpool, Oct. 3, Amigos, Sarah Nicholson, Mic Mac.
 From SINGAPORE.—For London, Oct. 20, Athol (str.), Bernard (str.); Nov. 21, Glengyle (str.) (reported by telegram).

From BATAVIA.—For Channel (f.o.), Oct. 5, Diadem, Trinidad; 12, Dan; 17, Ivalo; for Amsterdam, 3, Kaisow; for Holland, 4, Louis August Constantin, Maria Catharina; 5, Zes Gezustew, Aurora; 15, Jonge Cornelis, Prins Van Orange (str.); 18, Elizabeth.
From PENANG.—For London, Oct. 10, Peri; 11, Fusi Yama; 17, Cutwater; 20, Venus (str.); for Havre, Albertina.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Black Prince, Mikado.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, Centurian (full), Fort Regent (full), Celestial Queen (full), Constancia (full), Her Majesty. For New York, Endeavour, Midnight, Taitsing, Jeannie Louttit.
At Foochow.—For London, Florence Nightingale (full), Hopewell (full). For New York, Mary Whitridge.
At AMOY.—For New York, Emperor, Lufra.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Burdwan, Chanticleer, Onward, Corea, Crest of the Wave. For New York, St. Pauli, Birdston, Lord Macaulay.
At MANILA.—For London: The Sir Jamsetjee Family. For Channel (f.o.): Josefine. For New York: Clytie, Asa Eldridge, Sea Flower, Horatio, Mutlah, Dunedin. For Boston: Galatea, Mariano, Alumina. For Spain: Chica. For Havana: Dona Feliciano. For Falmouth: Peter.
At CEBU.—For Liverpool or London: Glamorganshire. For Boston: Bunker Hill.
At ILO ILO.—For Liverpool: Erie. For Channel: Monsoon. For Boston: St. Albans.
At SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: Frances. For Boston: Jan Van Galen, Stord. For New York: Japan.
At PENANG.—None.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Rates home are firm, in consequence of suitables not being equal to the demand, viz., to London, £3 sailing ships, £3 10s steamers; to New York £3 and £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet.
At Foochow.—To London, £3 per ton; to New York £3 nominal.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—Freights home remain firm at £2 15s. to £3 per ton.
At MANILA.—To London, Sugar £2 5s. per ton; Hemp and Tobacco £3 15s. to £4.
At SINGAPORE.—A good demand exists for tonnage home, and rates are from £3 2s. 6d. dead weight, and £3 12s. 6d. to £4 light cargo.
At BATAVIA.—To Channel, £4; to New York, £4 2s. 6d.; to Holland, Sugar £7 2s. 5d.
At PENANG.—To London, dead weight £3 5s. per ton.

REPORTS AND CASUALTIES.

The Aldebaran, from Batavia, for New York, has been condemned at Simon's Bay.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
Sept. —	Naval Brigade	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 23	Anna Elizabeth	Proboling	Amsterdam
" —	Lauereost	Amoy	New York
" 29	Orto	Batavia	Rotterdam
" —	Veritas	Sourabaya	Amsterdam
Oct. 1	Everest	Shanghai	London
" 2	Ambassador	Macao	Do.
" —	Ombre	Shanghai	Shanghai
" 4	Sooloo	Manila	Boston
" —	Oracle	Do.	New York
" 6	Schichallon	Foochow	Do.
" —	Pekin	Hong Kong	Do.
" 9	Lauderdale	Foochow	London
" 10	Advancement	London	Bangkok
" —	Windsor Castle	Sourabaya	Falmouth
" —	Edith	Boston	Singapore
" 11	Bouxacher	Foochow	New York
" 13	Araby Maid	Whampoa	Hamburg
" 14	Houigby	Rotterdam	Singapore
" 15	Kanagawa	Newcastle	Batavia
" —	Ocean	Amsterdam	Do.
" —	Lerica	Shanghai	New York
" —	Mathilda	Hong Kong	Falmouth
" 16	Ortelius	Amsterdam	Batavia
" —	Escort	Singapore	Boston
" —	Bienheim	Do.	Glasgow

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

(RECEIVED NOV. 23.)

HONG KONG, Nov. 23.—Import market flat; Grey Shirtings, 6½ cattie 8½ lbs., \$2.50; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, \$115. Exchange on London: bank bills six m.s., 4s. 3½d.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—Cotton and woollen goods very dull. Tea, market inactive. Silk quiet; No. 3 Tealee, Tls. 590; No. 4 Red Peacock, Tls. 550. Exchange on London: bank bills six m.s., 6s.; Mexican dollars, Tls. 74½.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(RECEIVED NOV. 22.)

SINGAPORE, Nov. 22.—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.47½; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., \$1.65; Cotton Yarn, 40's, \$115. Tin, \$36½. Gambier, \$3.30. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 5½d.

PENANG, Nov. 22.—Cotton Yarn, 30's, \$103; Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.45; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., \$1.60. Tin, \$35.75. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 5½d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE.—On the 22nd Nov., at 47, Norland-square, W., the wife of David Allardice, Esq., of a daughter.
BELLIOS.—On the 9th Oct. at Hong Kong, the wife of Mr. A.R. Bellios, of a son, stillborn.
COUSINS.—On the 17th Nov., at Singapore, the wife of Alfred Walter Vaughan Cousins, Esq., of a daughter.
DEBROCK.—On the 23rd Sept., at Feking, the wife of J. Dudgeon, M.D., of a daughter.
HANISCH.—On the 11th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of F.O. Hanisch, Esq., of a son.
KEELE.—On the 9th Oct., at Shanghai, Mrs. O.R. Keele, of a daughter.
MCDONNELL.—On the 3rd Nov., at New Bedford, U.S., the wife of John McDonnell, Esq., Oriental Banking Corporation, China, of a son.
RILEY.—On the 18th Oct., at Singapore, the wife of R. Riley, Esq., of a son.
SAMS.—On the 19th Nov., at 23, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Mr. W.G. Sams, of a son.
SMITH.—On the 21st Nov., at Elle, Fife, the wife of Captain Adam Smith, of the ship *Stratten Audley*, of a son.
TURNER.—On the 11th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of A.L. Turner, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—KENNARD.—On the 14th Oct., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. Thomas Talbot, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Henry J. Holmes, Clerk, Supreme Court, to Jeannie Foster, daughter of D. Kennard, Esq., M.D., Lambourne, Berks.
JARDINE—SYMMONS.—On the 18th Nov., at Pendock, Worcestershire, Sir William Jardine, Baronet, of Applegirth, Dumfriesshire, to Hyacinth, only daughter of the Rev. W.S. Symmons, rector of Pendock.
JOHNSON—TINNING.—On the 16th Nov., at Castlemlk, Dumfriesshire, the residence of Robert Jardine, Esq., M.P., uncle of the bride, Jocelyn Otway Johnson, of Parsonstown, King's County, younger son of the late Rev. Henry George Johnson, rector of Drumagh, county Down, to Rachel Johnstone Jardine, second daughter of Thomas Tinning, Esq., of Tinwald House, Dumfriesshire.
MOREL—DE CRETY.—On the 11th Oct., at the Roman Catholic parochial church of St. Joseph, Shanghai, by R.F. Lorient, Superior of the Jesuits, Edmond Morel to Anna de Crety, daughter of Baron de Crety, agent for the Messageries Maritimes.
NORTON—LAMPART.—On the 16th inst., at Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, by the Rev. James Martineau, Edward Norton, of Hong Kong, to Edith, eldest daughter of Charles Lampart, Esq., of Plas Mawr, Penmaenmawr.

DEATHS.

BARROS.—On the 6th Oct., at Hong Kong, after a long and severe illness, Francisca, the beloved wife of Pedro Barros, aged 46.
BECHTINGER.—On the 24th Oct., at the Hotel d'Europe, Singapore, Barbara, the wife of Dr. J. Bechtinger, aged 87.
FORBES.—On the 9th Nov., at Clarendon-gardens, Malda-hill, the residence of his niece, Mrs. Pine, John Gordon Forbes, late of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service, aged 78.
HOLT.—On the 20th Nov., suddenly, at 6, King's-road, Clapham-park, Ellen Frances, only surviving daughter of the late Henry Frederic Holt, in the 26th year of her age.
JEPHSON.—On the 30th Sept., of dysentery, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, Hong Kong, China, Alban Mountney, the second son of the Rev. William Jephson, rector of Hinton Waldrist, Faringdon Berks, aged 24.
KING.—On the 27th Sept., at Foochow, Helen Van Cortlandt King, wife of David King, jun., and daughter of Richard L. Morris, M.D., of Pelham, West Chester, Co. New York.
KUNG.—On the 10th Oct., at Deli, Sumatra, Mr. Herman Kung, a native of Switzerland, aged 39.
LLOYD.—On the 6th Oct., suddenly, Joseph Mathias Lloyd, accountant to the Municipal Council, aged 36.
MARKHAM.—On the 9th Oct., at Shanghai, suddenly, John Markham, Esq., H.B.M.'s Officiating Consul.
MEYER.—On the 10th Oct., at Deli, Sumatra, Mr. Theodor Meyer, late of Singapore, aged 22.
PAGET.—On the 20th Nov., at Hampton Court Palace, the Lady Augusta Paget, aged 85.
RITCHIE.—On the 16th Nov., John Ritchie, Esq., of Lee, Kent, and late superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at Bombay, aged 53.
TETLEY.—On the 20th Nov., at her residence, Armeley Lodge, near Leeds, in her ninetyeth year, Sarah Anne, widow of William Tetley, jun., Esq., of that place.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 23, at Deal, from Foochow, Fire Queen; from Shanghai, Whinfell; 24, at London, from Singapore, Galle, &c. (via S. C.), Africa (str.); at Liverpool, from Manila, Clymene; 23, in Cherbourg Roads, from Bangkok, Henry Millar; 22, in the Elbe, from Rangoon, Venus; at New York, from Singapore, Queen of the Seas; 24, off the Start, from Batavia, and Simon's Bay, for Amsterdam, Anna Digna.

DEPARTURES.—From Amsterdam, for Batavia, Nederland (Dutch frigate); Nov. 24, from London, for Singapore, Istapa; 23, from Sunderland, for Hong Kong, Loo Choo; from Shields, for Galle, Trafalgar (str.); 25, from London, for Colombo, &c. (via S. C.), Good Hope, (str.); for Shanghai, Dartmouth; 24, from Shields, for Galle, May Queen; from Cardiff, for Manila, Elena.

LAI D ON.—At London, for Singapore and Sarawak, Alestia; at Liverpool, for Shanghai, Staffordshire; for Galle, Ravenscrag; at Glasgow, for Singapore and Penang, Ulva; for Batavia and Samarang, County of Lanark; at London, for Shanghai, Aracan; for Colombo, &c. (via S.C.), Thomas Wilson (str.).

THE LOSS OF THE P. & O. STEAMER "RANGOON."

By this mail we have received particulars of the cause of the wreck of this magnificent steamer, while making her way out of the harbour of Galle. It is clearly explained that no other blame attaches to the pilot or the commander than that which is always inseparable from a too great disposition to oblige in presence of circumstances of danger. The wreck was virtually caused by the Post-office. Time was up, and the *Rangoon* had got under way without the mails when, as she was steaming out, the mails were despatched in a boat. The engines were stopped, the current caught her, and she struck on the rocks before she could be steamed off. We hope that this terrible example will not be lost, and that for the future no pilot or captain will allow the vessels under their jurisdiction to be stopped in going out or into Galle harbour.

THE BRITISH INDIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the meeting of this company the shareholders, amongst many ungenerous remarks, said that the directors, with their fees, were in a very complacent humour, while the shareholders, with a return of only six per cent. on their capital invested, were not quite so well satisfied. The Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON protested against the curtailment of the dividends for the purpose of raising a "reserve fund." Such remarks are what might be expected from a reverend gentleman who had invested in a commercial concern, the workings of which he could know nothing of. We strongly condemn the practice, common amongst the clergy, of investing in such companies; it is quite out of their province, and hence they are led to make unseemly remarks at the public meetings of the shareholders. Exception was also taken to the re-election of the Baron ERLANGER as a director, with a view to saving £200 per annum. Shareholders, as a rule, know nothing of the toil and patience of some directors. As a rule, no doubt, directors are composed of gentlemen who accept the post simply for the fees. The case of the Indian Telegraph Company's directors is vastly different. The chairman could have given a good account of the services rendered by most of the directors for months and years before these companies were started, actuated purely by the great public interests of the scheme. Any one who has had daily experience in the working of the land telegraphs to India knows how unsatisfactory and tedious it was. Hence the sacrifice of time, and not a little private outlay in bringing about a "united system of submarine lines to India and China." Having accomplished this without receiving a shilling in the way of promotion money, it is a vexatious injustice that their services should now be decried. It is only natural that they should wish to continue to take part in the full development of the enterprise they have so ably and so unselfishly brought to a successful and practical issue. It must be known, at least to some shareholders, that it cannot be a mere money question with their directors, for their time is far more valuable than any fees can compensate, and by remaining on the board they are certainly conferring a favour on the shareholders. Without directors of such position and influence as compose the board of the British Indian Company the concern could not have been brought to its present position.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

MANY are the objections made to Chinese coolies, both in the United States and Australia. It is said that they are heathens difficult of conversion, which may be regarded as the religious objection; that they arrive without the female element, and therefore become a new source of immorality to society; that they are addicted to opium smoking and petty gambling, and that they cannot be admitted to civil rights to the same extent as the emancipated negro—the objection of the politician. To none of these objections except the last, which may be considered to some extent unjust, can an unqualified denial be given. Superadded to these reasons have been the mode of transportation in sailing vessels and the horrors of the Middle Passage, done away with, however, so far as California is concerned, by the regular trips of a magnificent Pacific steamship fleet. While certain objections are allowed against the Chinese coolie, there are important facts in his favour. The Chinese, unlike many negroes, is not addicted to intoxicating drinks, and although he smokes opium and gradually undermines his health, he is otherwise temperate, and is peaceful, orderly, and industrious. His economical habits are such, his wants so few, that he makes money at wages on which the comparatively extravagant American or European would starve, which constitutes his greatest crime in the eyes of the labouring classes on the Pacific coast and in the New England States. In reality, however, he has merely served, at moderate wages, at some branches of industry inadequately supplied with labour. Without him some great public undertakings in the United States might have remained unaccomplished to this day, as, for instance, the Central Railroad of California, which is the result of the labour of ten thousand Chinamen.

The Gulf States are now fully alive to the desirableness of Chinese labour on the sugar and rice, and even cotton plantations. The experiment has been impartially

and fairly made, and, thus far, with eminently satisfactory results. There can be little doubt that when the Southern Pacific Railroad is opened there will be seen a large Chinese emigration into the Southern States *via* San Diego. Then, in Virginia,—the future great manufacturing State of the South, the negro is gradually emigrating to the Gulf States. Who but the Chinaman will replace him on the banks of the James? It is impossible that white labour can fully respond to the call that is made on it in the manufacturing and agricultural Middle and Western States, and the railroad building territories. The vast Western mineral lands are undeveloped, and it is the Chinaman that is looked to for performing all the coarse labour in them in coming years. The more the wants of the future of the United States are considered, the more it becomes manifest that the introduction of the Asiatic labour element on a far larger scale is of the most vital moment to the whole country, but especially to the Southern States, and the question should be entertained with the impartiality becoming a nation which will probably count a hundred million inhabitants within the present century.

The present mail, bringing advices confirmatory of the rioting at Singapore, which we learned some weeks ago by telegram, discloses a state of things as little creditable to the Government as to the police. It is little to our credit as a nation that, after having held possession of this island for half a century, there should be a jungle still existing in the heart of it, in which persons who have broken the law can take refuge with impunity, and defy the police. Assuredly a railway development is required.

The directors of the East and West India Dock Companies have reduced the rate of their labourers wages from eighteen to fifteen shillings weekly. This course has been protested against not only by the labourers themselves but by several sections of the mercantile community, including the wholesale tea dealers who, in a letter to the directors, call attention to the fact that such a low rate of wages will have the effect of filling the warehouses with the most needy class of men, necessarily including a large number who are incompetent and dishonest. It is false economy (the letter continues) to place men whom they thus prompt to dishonesty in charge of produce of immense value, and in positions where (as in sampling) carelessness or incompetency may cause a great loss to those who transact business with the company.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera* from Southampton, on the 25th inst., was, in gold, to Galle, £3,690; to Bombay, £40,000; to Madras, £7,019; to Calcutta, £20,000; to Penang, £1,000; to Singapore, £5,000; in silver, to Bombay, £31,750; to Madras, £3; to Calcutta, £35,000; to Singapore, £20,500; to Hong Kong, £77,419; to Shanghai, £9,270; total, in gold, £76,709; in silver, £173,912.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

In our last issue we stated that the 80th (Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot would shortly proceed to Hong Kong. We are now enabled to report that the regiment—which is under the command of Colonel R. P. Harrison—has been ordered to proceed from Belfast, where it is now quartered, to Dublin. During the stay of the regiment in Dublin service and depot companies will be formed preparatory to embarkation. We observe with satisfaction that the conveyance of the troops to China is not likely to be attended by a repetition of the *Megara* disaster. The *Orontes*, one of the new screw steamers built a few years since for the express purpose of military transport, has been selected for the service. The *Orontes* is expected at Queenstown from Canada about the 18th prox. She will embark the regiment there proceeding in the first place direct to Hong Kong, from whence, after landing the troops, she will convey the head-quarters of the first battalion of the 10th Regiment to Singapore. Subsequently the vessel will carry out some exchanges of troops which are to be effected between Singapore, Penang, and Labuan, and will finally return to England with a battery of Artillery from Singapore.

The *Icarus*, 3, screw-sloop, Commander Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, arrived at Spithead on the 19th inst. Her machinery is very defective, her engines being unable to make a speed of more than four knots an hour in smooth water, and it took the vessel from the morning of the 17th until the 19th to make the passage from off Scilly. The *Icarus* is now at Sheerness, where she will be paid out of commission. The final destination of the vessel will be the fourth division of the reserve.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 22.

The Second Chamber of the States General has taken a most important step. I told you in my last letter that Mr. Dumbard had proposed an amendment to reduce the Budget for Foreign Affairs by £8,000—by recalling our ambassador to the Papal Court. By 39 against 33 votes this amendment has been carried, although the Ultramontanes seconded by the Conservatives and the ultra-orthodox Protestant party did all they could to prevent such a result. The Minister Baron van Gericke was on their side, and demonstrated the necessity of maintaining this diplomatic mission, which ought not to be abolished without consulting with other and larger European Powers, who are still represented at the Papal Court. But all in vain. The majority was convinced that since the Pope has lost his temporal power, it would be of no service to maintain our representative at his Court. The question was not, What must we do to propitiate the Catholics, but which measure will best promote the interests of Holland? I need not add that the decision of the Chamber has made a very deep impression. The Catholics are furious, judging from the tone of their papers, which if any one should read accidentally, without knowing what had happened, he would think that we were on the eve of a revolution. The separation of the Liberals from the Catholic Party has become both wider and deeper.

There are some who consider that in consequence of this vote the Minister, Baron van Gericke, must resign, but this is absurd. On the other hand, it seems now pretty certain that the Minister of War will retire, whether his Budget be carried or rejected. He has laid before the members a Bill to alter the militia law, and another with reference to the system of fortresses; but these will not tend to lengthen his Parliamentary life. Conservative papers predict that Mr. Thorbecke is also on the eve of resignation. But these rumours are not to be trusted any more than are those that Prince Bismark considers the present moment favourable for carrying out his design of seizing the Duchy of Luxemburg. It is stated that Count d'Arneis has been directed to sound M. Thiers and to tempt him with the offer of immediately withdrawing the German troops from France, in the event of the Cabinet of Versailles acquiescing in the annexation of the Duchy. It is said further that Prince Bismark *knows* that no resistance will be offered by Belgium, Holland, or England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 15, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Yokohama; at Texel, from Batavia, China; 18, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Stad Middleburg, Rotterdam; 20, at Brouwershaven, from Tjilatjap, Johanna; at Texel, from Batavia, Gerard Pieter Servatius, Ymuiden; from Macassar, Vier Gebroeders; 21, at Texel, from Batavia, Johanna (Rösingh).

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 19, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Prias Hendrik (str.); 20, from Hellevoet, for Hong Kong, Ellen Rickmers; 21, from Texel, for Batavia, Electra, Java Packet.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—For Java, per Aegidia and Pauline, Messrs. W. A. Kruymel and family, H. J. Masland and family, D. J. A. E. de Brauw, Miss Kruymel; per steamer Prins Hendrik, Messrs. C. H. F. Riesz and family, J. W. Jager and family, E. J. F. Tack, J. A. James and family, Danne D. van Freyburg and family, van Geen, Everard and family, Ch. Stok, Benthem Reddingius, 'L. C. A. Halewyn and family, H. J. P. Lange, Cornelissen, W. von Bultzenlowez, A. Hoogvelt, T. C. Dyon Barends, Huyser and family, A. Baud, M'ss Willink Ketjen, Mrs. Enthoven Polak, de Rochemont, Messrs. Diepenbroek and family, Harting and family, A. E. Smits, J. Peelen, Collard, van Rossem, J. H. Tersteeg, Ternytelen, H. J. van Swieten, Victor Gans, Pino, Du Croo, P. H. T. Junius, P. Krayenhoff, Rud Eck, J. F. Phitzlinger, P. v. d. Pool, H. Wichets, van Oosterzee, W. C. C. Bleckman, J. W. Croes, Tombrinck and family, H. Vriedenberg, B. Klassen, jun., A. van Kappen and family, J. C. Myer, Dirk J. F. v. d. Made, A. Ameyden van Duym, Ritsema, Miss R. Meeter, Hallewyn, Mrs. Beest Holle and family, Miss Pino, Mrs. Walter, Wynnobel and family, van Swieten, C. J. van Drielan de Munnich and family, Messrs. van Swieten, H. L. Ketjen, Groskamp, F. Blavet, W. Bruynling, J. W. H. Frietang and family, G. J. Grashuis, A. Ott, G. van Bel, S. M. N. Bakx, officers and a detachment soldiers; per Electra, Messrs. M. W. de Val and family, G. Fraser and family, P. N. Adriani, Mrs. B. J. van Putten, de Wit, Mrs. J. Boetje-der Kinderen, Miss M. Prays van der Hoeven; per Java Packet, Messrs. J. P. Smagge and family, F. M. Verspeyk and family, J. F. L. Schneider, B. Scholten Gz, C. T. Julius and family, Miss G. M. van Barneveld and M. van Benningen Helfdingen.

RECEPTION OF CHUNG HOW BY M. THIERS.

The Chinese Ambassador was received at Versailles on the 23rd by M. Thiers. The President, surrounded by all the Ministers and their principal officers, assembled in the great Reception Hall. Chung How presented the Emperor's letter to the President, enclosed in a rich case. Before doing so he read it in Chinese, and it was translated by the interpreter as follows:—

"M. le Président,—I, Tchong Haon, Ambassador of the great Empire of Tsing, have received orders from my august Emperor to come here to salute in his name the illustrious President of the great French nation, and respectfully to present to him an Imperial letter. On the 21st of June of last year some wicked men, having stolen children at Tientsin, were the cause of a disturbance there. The Emperor sent Tseng Kaou Faun, one of his Ministers, Secretary of State, Viceroy, Governor-General of Tche-li, and other officers to inquire into everything with equity and justice. At the same time he promulgated a decree, addressed to the Viceroys, Governors of Provinces, and local authorities to assure security to all who had a right to it. Tseng Kaou Faun and his assistants, after having removed the two magistrates, Tchang and Lien, for having been wanting in their duties, handed them over to the Department of Justice, which condemned them to transportation to Tartary. With respect to the rioters, 20 culprits were beheaded and 25 others were transported. Another decree enjoined the local autho-

rities of Provinces to issue proclamations to the people, in order that there might not be any further disorders, the Emperor declaring his firm will that the French in China shall enjoy peace and tranquillity. The Emperor my master, while regretting that affair, trusts that, after its satisfactory and definite settlement, it will cause no injury to the relations between the two countries. Adopting, therefore, as a basis that which had been agreed to upon the subject between the Charge d'Affaires of France, De Rochechouart, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Peking, I have considered the subject with the French Plenipotentiary, De Geofroy, and as I found in him a spirit of equity, justice, and liberality, that affair has been terminated in a satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, the honour, as Ambassador, to hand to the illustrious President the Imperial letter of which I am the bearer. I also offer him at the same time, in the stead and place of my august master thanks for the liberal reception which has been given me. The friendship between the two nations will be on that account only more firm and durable. If the illustrious President has a national letter to forward, or any words to be communicated to my August Master, I, his Ambassador, am prepared to take charge of them."

M. Thiers replied in the following terms:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I receive with satisfaction the letter which you have presented to me on the part of your Sovereign. It is to me a proof of the regret which he has felt for the deplorable events at Tientsin and of his sincere desire to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. You tell me of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that severity which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a different character must be added. It is the duty of Governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. Your Government is too enlightened not to appreciate the merits of those missionaries, men of great worth, who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad throughout the world the principles of civilisation, against whom evil-disposed persons have not feared recently to excite the popular hatred. Let it proclaim it in decrees, let it seize every occasion to bear solemn witness to it; the people will respect the foreigners when they shall see their own magistrates treating them with respect. We will also suppose that the Chinese people have not comprehended the enormity of the crime that was committed when a hand was raised against the person of a Consul of France. It is, again, the province of the Chinese Government to show, by its attitude and by its proceedings with respect to diplomatic and consular agents, the extent of the special consideration which is due to their public character by virtue of the rules universally received among all nations. It is only upon these conditions, and when your Government shall frankly have entered upon that course, that we can arrive at a sincere application of treaties, and that we shall avoid fresh incidents which might seriously compromise the relations between the West and the East. I will reply to your Emperor, and I will forward my letter to him through the Minister of the Republic at Peking. In the meantime, assure him of our earnest desire to live upon good terms, to multiply the relations between us, and consequently to increase our mutual confidence and esteem. I should consider that for the end it would be useful if a Chinese Legation were permanently established in France, as also a French Legation at Peking. If this plan should be adopted we cannot but hope to see at the head of the future mission a high functionary who shall resemble you, M. l'Ambassadeur, and who shall possess the same spirit of justice, the same cordial disposition of which you have given proof, and which I am glad to acknowledge, in this place."

The Ambassador, in reply, simply said:—"On my return to China I will communicate to the Emperor the words of the President of the Republic."

M. Thiers added that he would send a reply to the Emperor by the French Minister at Peking.

SALE OF CHINESE ENAMELS AND PORCELAIN.—A valuable assemblage of enamels and porcelain recently received has been submitted to public competition at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, St. James's. Among the more remarkable specimens were the subjoined:—A turquoise crackle bottle and a pair of vases, with elephant's head handles and ornaments in colours—£35; a fine large claret, with flowers, foliage, and ornaments in colours, and another, with fish and plants in colours, 27in. and 24in. diameter—£50; a pair of globular incense-burners and covers, with flowers and ornaments on turquoise ground, on feet of chased metal, gilt and enamel—£75; a pair of circular table-tops, with birds and flowers in compartments, on turquoise ground, 27in. diameter, and another pair, with trees and flowers on similar ground, same size—£72; a pair of magnificent fluted incense-burners, with flowers and ornaments on turquoise ground, each with six large medallions of birds and flowers on coloured ground, the handles formed as magpies, the covers of chased and pierced metal gilt and enamel, on feet chased with masks—£205; a pair of very handsome bottles, with pomegranate trees and flowers on crimson ground, with gilt trellis, 31in. high—£100.

"THE TIMES" ON THE RECEPTION OF CHUNG HOW.—*The Times* this morning, in an article on the reception of Chung How, says:—"It could not have cost M. Thiers much to accept the apology ceremoniously tendered by the Chinese. The interview gave him a favourable opportunity of closing a question which it no longer concerned France to keep open. The interest of France in enforcing upon the Chinese the policy inculcated by M. Thiers is our interest also; indeed, had it been necessary, we must have allowed the duty of exacting amends to devolve upon ourselves alone. Fortunately, there is no occasion for these extremities. The Chinese Government has repudiated the acts of its representatives, excused itself for their misdeeds, and punished the most guilty of the rioters, and neither we nor the French should be likely to mend matters by pursuing the question any further."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum. The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1871.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.—THE GREAT NORTHERN LINE.

THE rival advantages of submarine and overland telegraphs between England and the Far East are about to be put to a very practical test—that of competition. The China Submarine Cable is, as our readers are aware, really submarine for the whole distance from Falmouth to Hong Kong. The new line, the Great Northern, which is now brought into operation is carried through Russia, Siberia, the Amoor, and so on to Wladiwostok, on the Pacific, a distance of some 6,000 miles by land. The advantages of a submarine cable over a land line are too apparent to need a lengthy notice. There is not the same liability to mistakes in transmitting messages from intermediate stations, not the delay required for such subsidiary messages, and not the same liability to disruption by winds or floods. In order to counteract the effect of this inequality, we understand that the Great Northern Company intend to convey messages at £4 6s., instead of £7, the present rate by the Submarine. This tariff will probably turn out to be a pretty fair estimate of the comparative value of the two lines. The Submarine has for weeks past brought daily messages from Hong Kong in from five to seven hours, which, allowing the difference of time between London and Hong Kong, practically amounts to a gain of time, as messages despatched from Hong Kong at 11 A.M. are received in London at 9.30. With the duplicate lines in working order, our friends need therefore feel no anxiety about the maintenance of telegraphic communication with the Far East. The accommodation already provided must be amply sufficient for their requirements, and it is not very likely to fill shareholders' pockets with extravagant dividends. We would therefore caution the public against a third scheme, which, we hear, is about to be proposed. It is a common remark that opposition, or rather competition, is good, because it protects the public by preventing monopoly. But this is a dictum which must be taken with several "grains of salt." According to our own observation it generally turns out that two rival schemes, after competing with each other furiously and ruinously for a short time, become persuaded of the policy of amalgamation, and then the public suffers from a monopoly twice as powerful as it was at first. Moreover, when a few enterprising men have laboured for years, and taken the risk of laying submarine cables to India and China without any Government aid, we think they are entitled to some consideration from the public, and there can be no doubt that our China messages are conveyed cheaper by lines that are practically in the hands of one management, such as the British Indian, the Extension, and China lines than by any other. There is one cable still required to connect Yokohama. At present the submarine lines of the Great Northern Company only extend from Wladiwostok to Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. The traffic to Yokohama would not warrant the laying of a special cable either from Hong Kong or Wladiwostok; it must therefore be laid between Nagasaki and Yokohama—a distance of about six hundred miles. We understand that a land line is to be laid by the Japanese Government connecting these places, also Osaka, Hiogo, and places in the Straits of Simonsaki, which will be completed next year, the wire and all necessary apparatus having been sent out from England.

THE RECEPTION OF CHUNG HOW.

So at last M. THIERS has, after many months of vacillation and delay, felt himself constrained to grant an audience to CHUNG HOW. We learn by a telegram which will be found in our "Latest" that the Chinese Ambassador yesterday waited on the President of the Republic, and presented an address couched in such unsatisfactory, evasive, and plausible terms that it excites our indignation to find it accepted and replied to as it was. It does not amount to an apology; it does not even amount to a retraction of the principles which led to the commission of an outrage unparalleled for atrocity since the Indian Mutiny. On the contrary, every phrase seems to have been carefully constructed to express the least possible acknowledgment of injury, the least possible sympathy with the sufferers, and the least possible instalment of promise of better things in future. Surely such smooth and unmeaning words were never poured into the ear of the head of an European nation which had been grievously wronged by an Oriental one. The EMPEROR of China does not "deplore" the massacre—he only "regrets" it; he does not "undertake" that similar crimes shall not be repeated—he only "promises;" he does not even pledge himself to maintain the "relations" between France and China—he only "hopes they will not be disturbed." We must, in charity, assume that M. THIERS felt that, in the present condition of France, it was out of his power to resent in fitting terms the insult inflicted on his country by this address, or he would never have returned an answer so feeble and evasive. Nevertheless we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that, if the ex-EMPEROR had been on the Throne, a just fear of his iron will, and the bristling battalions that were ever prepared to back it, would have restrained CHUNG HOW from committing an act of audacity which France has been humiliated by permitting, and the Chinese Ambassador's confederates at home proportionably filled with exultation. We wish we could expect a better result from any interview to which CHUNG HOW may be admitted with Earl GRANVILLE; but the whole tenor of the conduct of the Foreign-office since the commission of the outrage forbids such a hope.

THE Postal authorities have not yet arrived at a decision as to the adoption of the route through France and the Mont Cenis Tunnel for the India and China Mails. It seems that the rivalry between the French representatives and those of the Brenner Pass for the carriage of our mails is intense. As intimated in a previous issue, it seems certain that in either case the transit of the mails will be so far expedited as to permit of the departures from China being put back two days, and still preserve the delivery in London on the Monday; the outward remaining as at present, viz., Friday, but from Southampton on Thursday, instead of Saturday. The Messageries Maritimes have not issued their time-table for 1872, being desirous of assimilating it to that of the P. & O. Company.

MR. CREAGH, the assistant-superintendent of police at Hong Kong, now on leave of absence, has engaged forty men belonging to the Edinburgh police force to serve in the like capacity at Hong Kong. The men selected by Mr. CREAGH have been engaged to serve for a term of five years, with the option of volunteering at its expiration for another five years. The salary is fixed at £108 per annum, and all who complete their ten years' service will become entitled to a pension. The whole of the men engaged will proceed to Hong Kong in the course of next month.

THE British Australian Telegraph Company have received a telegram announcing the successful completion of the Cable between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie in Java. Owing to the non-completion of the land lines connecting Port Darwin with the chief cities, such as Melbourne and Sydney, the line cannot be opened at present. This line when opened will very materially increase the traffic on the China and Indian lines, and of course very much improve the dividends of the shareholders.

A TELEGRAPHIC conference will shortly be held at Rome, for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations arrived at at the last conference at Vienna, special attention being given to the Indian service, and the restrictions imposed by the Indian Government. Colonel GLOVER, the managing director of the Indian and China Telegraph Companies, proceeds to represent the interests of his company.

THE CUSTOMS REPORTS FOR 1870.

We have received the *Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports in China for the Year 1870*, just published at the Customs Press, Shanghai. The ports whose returns are given are Newchwang, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Foochow, Takow (Formosa), Amoy, and Swatow. We regret to observe the omission of Shanghai, Canton, and Tientsin from this list of names. The two latter are interesting for very many reasons, but the first is so important that it is hard to account for the publication of any volume purporting to contain the "Reports of China trade" without it. The value of our trade with Shanghai is, as it is needless to remind our readers, greater and more important than the trade of all the other Treaty Ports put together; and it is therefore not only unsatisfactory, but inexplicable, that the present volume should have been published without furnishing any excuse for the non-appearance of the Shanghai Report, or offering any distinct promise of its publication. If our mercantile friends in China will allow their interests to be thus lost sight of, they have only themselves to blame when the arguments they might have based on facts and figures that should be before the public are disregarded simply because neither facts nor figures are forthcoming. This is an evil which lies at the very root of our interest in China, and we cannot publish the *résumé* which appears in another column without a strong remonstrance with the authorities for an apparently unreasonable delay and an appeal to the Shanghai Chamber to take the matter in hand, so as to prevent a repetition of it.

REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA FOR 1870.

NEWCHWANG.

Mr. T. G. Lasson, Acting Commissioner of Customs, reports that the total value of the trade compares unfavourably with that of the three preceding years. Although imports had been received in some quantity, opium alone showed an advance in price, and transactions in piece goods and metals proved generally the reverse of profitable. The exports were Tls. 2,250,998, against Tls. 2,240,439 in 1869; and the imports Tls. 2,926,380, against Tls. 3,579,810. The tonnage fell in the same time from 113,774 to 92,815, and the revenue also declined from Tls. 260,981 to Tls. 238,415. The importation of foreign manufactures is strictly prohibited by the Korean Government, but foreign goods, especially shirtings, drills, and T-cloths, are, nevertheless, introduced into Korea in a disguised form; and it is believed that the Koreans are alive to the advantages of trade, and that were the reflections affecting foreign manufactures removed they would probably become purchasers of those goods to a considerable extent.

CHEFOO.

Mr. H. E. Hobson, Acting Commissioner, reports the piece goods trade in all its branches extremely dull. T-cloths were most in demand, the quantity brought forward being in excess of the import for 1869 by 304,630 pieces. Grey shirtings, on the other hand, were less inquired for, a decrease of 71,840 pieces having to be noted, as compared with the previous year, and of 157,782 pieces as compared with 1868. The import of opium was larger by 138 piculs than in any previous year. In metals a slight increase in pig lead is alone noticeable.

HANKOW.

Mr. Hobson, Assistant in Charge, reports that, though commercial operations were brought to a standstill on three distinct occasions, by a flood, by the rebellion, and by the general feeling of mistrust consequent on the Tientsin Massacre, the returns show that, so far as the consuming capabilities of the port are concerned, there is nothing to complain of. Foreign fabrics were imported to an extent exceeding that of last season by 461,059 pieces, that of 1868 by 790,252, that of 1867 by 1,359,309, and that of 1866 by 1,564,812. The importation of opium was greater than in both the preceding years; metal and sugar were also more largely dealt in than in previous years, and prices throughout were in favour of native dealers. Owing to the failure of the cotton crop, Kiangsoo and Chekiang cotton was brought forward in larger quantities than in any previous year, but in all other native products of importance there was a considerable falling off.

The export was below the average, a diminution in the revenue of the port to the extent of Tls. 65,967 being the result. Slight increase in the export of black tea, silk, white wax, fungus, and varnish are alone to be noticed. The tonnage entered and cleared during the year was 220,470, against 191,169 tons in 1869.

Among incidents of importance may be mentioned the opening of two new British firms, Messrs. Pugh and Co., and Messrs. Ballance and Co. The port by no means retained its character for healthiness, nearly all the foreign community having suffered from the sickness prevalent among the native population; indeed, considering all circumstances, it is matter of congratulation that no general epidemic broke out.

In exports, bean cake, the staple of the port, showed an increase of 12,818 piculs. Two features of the trade deserve especial notice, viz., the almost complete disappearance of cotton from the export market and increased transactions in raw silk.

The gross value of the trade for the year amounted to Tls. 7,028,378, and, after deducting re-exports, to Tls. 6,580,598, against Tls. 6,320,285 in the previous year. The revenue was in excess of that of the previous year by Tls. 18,526.

KIUKIANG.

Mr. Commissioner Drew reports that the trade was injuriously affected by the inundation of the Yangtze. The total value of the trade was Tls. 9,426,808, against Tls. 9,112,316, the average amount of the six years from 1864 to 1869. The import of cotton and woollen manufactures was slowly increasing. The export of black tea was 16,868,845 lbs., against 14,243,713 lbs. in the previous year. The exports of green tea was 5,801,791 lbs., against 8,546,533 in 1869. Opium remained at about the same average of the preceding three years. Cotton manufactures rose from Tls. 91,913 to Tls. 155,034, in consequence of the destruction of the local crop by the overflow of the river. A very small portion of the export trade is in foreign hands here, and its decline has been very rapid during the last few years. The sum total of duties collected was Tls. 463,072, against Tls. 497,218 in 1869, and Tls. 534,072 in 1868.

CHINKIANG.

Mr. Acting Commissioner Woodruff reports imports and exports having risen from Tls. 7,898,502 in 1869 to Tls. 9,270,627. It is the foreign trade alone that has caused this rapid growth. The import of opium increased from 5,569 piculs to 6,943 piculs. In cotton goods 900,380 pieces were imported, against 625,343 pieces in 1869; and 656,586 pieces were sent under pass, against 433,342 in the previous year. In woollens 64,165 pieces were imported, against 36,314 pieces in 1869. A large proportion of the tariff duties is collected at Shanghai, and the total amount collected at both places in 1870 was over Tls. 400,000.

NINGPO.

Mr. Commissioner White reports the total value of the trade inwards and outwards, exclusive of treasure, to have been in 1870 Tls. 15,118,358, being an increase of Tls. 1,124,428 over the previous year. Cotton piece goods show a small decrease, the trade being monopolised by native firms. Woollens show a considerable increase; metals, on the other hand, a falling off. In exports Green Tea, the principal item, reached 146,461.31 piculs, being only 189.51 piculs behind the shipments of 1869. Cotton has been largely cultivated, and the crop was abundant and excellent. Nevertheless the shipments show a decrease compared with 1869 of 12,772.61 piculs. The tonnage remained much as before, but showing a slight increase. The revenue amounted to Tls. 689,409, almost at a stand-still with that of 1869—Tls. 690,853.

The foreign community numbered 82—viz., British, 43; American, 11; German, 12; French, 8; Austrian, 2; Swedish, Danish, Greek, Polish, Dutch, and Mexican, one each.

FOOCHOW.

The Baron de Méritens, Commissioner of Customs, reports the continuing decrease in the import of opium, and the almost entire cessation of that of nankeens in Foreign bottoms. Foreign imports show a decrease from \$5,261,763 to \$4,299,312. General exports fell from \$18,960,475 to \$12,622,163. Foreign imports were \$4,299,312, against \$5,261,763. The cause of the deficit is in the losses sustained by the native merchants in the exports of tea, and the conviction that the Customs at this port have no means of supervision even within thirty miles of "Sharp Peak." Imports of opium again decreased this year in an alarming manner, showing a falling off of 536 chests as compared with 1869, and better prospects were not anticipated for 1871, owing to the temptation offered to smugglers, which the Baron proposes to remove by abolishing the present system. The duties collected fell from Tls. 1,776,303 in 1869 to Tls. 1,490,724. The shipping also showed a decrease of ninety-two vessels, in consequence of the Franco-German war.

TAKOW (FORMOSA.)

Mr. Cartwright, Assistant in Charge, reports an unprecedented activity in the export trade, the sugar yield having been followed by an export more than doubling the average of the previous three years. Japan took one-third of the sugar exported, and there was an increase of 100,000 piculs in shipments to the regular markets in the north of China, while 43,000 piculs were sent to Australia. The total value of the imports was estimated at \$1,361,084, an increase of \$100,000 over the previous year. The importation of opium slightly increased. Grey Shirtings rose from 17,800 pieces in 1869 to 26,750 pieces in 1870; and woollens 1,730 pieces to 2,310 pieces in Camlets only, while Lustres and Orleans cloths showed 3,676 pieces, against 797 pieces the year before. There was an increase of Tls. 40,000 in the revenue, Tls. 38,000 of which were contributed by the export duties. The shipping rose from 125 to 185 vessels, a great proportion being German. The conservation of Takow harbour is a subject of paramount importance, as the sand bank in the middle is growing day by day, and the very limited space where the water is deep enough for foreign vessels to anchor is being narrowed in proportion.

AMOI.

Mr. Commissioner Hughes reports the total value of the import trade as \$8,513,009, or \$623,891 less than 1869. The export trade was \$3,410,710, or \$737,183 less than the previous year. The shipping entered during 1870, though showing an apparent decrease of seven vessels, gives an increase in burden of 14,578 tons, and the shipping cleared an increase of 19,771 tons. In 1870 there was a remarkable increase in the importation of cotton piece goods, woollen goods remaining much on a par with the previous year. The total quantity of opium imported was less by 62,278 piculs than in 1869, the explanation of which is to be found in the action of the lekin duties. Formosa is the granary of the Foh-kien province, and all the year round there is great activity in the exchange of commodities between its ports and Amoy. The value of foreign re-exports and native exports and re-exports to Formosa in 1870, as compared with 1869, increased more than one fifth. The total export of tea was 71,331.39 piculs, of which no less than 38,167.39 piculs went to the United States. The lekin taxation is oppressive, and requires revision as soon as possible.

SWATOW:

M. Huber, Assistant in Charge, reports a very satisfactory year, the trade, import and export, having risen from Tls. 8,392,911 to Tls. 9,425,641. The shipping entered in and out showed a corresponding increase. The import of cotton manufactures has been steadily increasing for years. T-Cloths doubled and Drills more than trebled themselves in 1870. Woollen Goods also exhibit an increase. Opium rose from 4,236 chests to 4,839 chests; but rice fell off Tls. 74,512 between 1870 and 1869—it has been steadily decreasing since 1867—a proof that the local crops have been sufficient for the population. The exports rose from Tls. 2,496,660 in 1869 to Tls. 2,729,062, the increase in sugar being due to the larger cultivation in the interior. The revenue realised Tls. 386,484, being an increase of Tls. 34,974.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company have announced the opening of their line to Nagasaki, via Wladiwostok. The line between Nagasaki and Shanghai is for the present out of order, but the cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai is in order. The charge for messages of twenty words is to be £4 6s.

At the meeting of the China Submarine Telegraph Company the report, noticed in our last, was duly carried, and the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid. The proceedings at the meeting will be found in another column.

At the meeting of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) a dividend of 6s. per share was declared for the half-year, and the directors' report was adopted.

At the meeting of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), held on the 23rd, the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend declared for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Gingham, the London agent for Messrs. Tupper and Co., is now constructing for the Russian Government a number of iron godowns for Wladiwostok, which is now made familiar as the landing place of the Great Northern Company's cable.

M. Victor Boris succeeds M. Pinard as Chairman of the Board of Directors to the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris. The new director was lately secretary-general of the same establishment, and is well known in France as a writer on commercial and agricultural subjects.

In our shipping casualties it will be seen that the China trader *Yangtze*, Captain Smith, of 700 tons, is reported lost on the Paracels, bound from Foochow to New York with a cargo of teas. She left Foochow Sept. 29. The *Yangtze* was owned by Messrs. Lewin and Co., and the brokers Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer *Pekin* left on the 23rd with a general cargo for Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, via Suez Canal. She takes no bullion. She is intended for the service of the main India and China line.

The steamer *Menelaus*, one of Holt's line, has arrived from Shanghai, with a cargo of tea and 600 bales of silk. At Singapore she took on board about 600 pilgrims for Jeddah, in the Red Sea. This is another instance where shipowners make the full use, or rather abuse, of the clause in the bill of lading permitting the vessel to call at any port, either in or out of the regular route; but we regret that a steamer of Holt's line should transgress, as the line on the whole is a model of successful management. It is not likely that passengers or shippers will submit to a repetition of such treatment, and it is difficult to see how the cargo could have been protected against this risk, which was not entered on by the underwriters when the steamer left Shanghai. It appears

that this vessel did get on shore on a coral reef near Jeddah, and on arrival at Suez was placed in quarantine in consequence of having carried these pilgrims, many of whom died on board. Besides the risk of navigation, there was the chance of fire, or of the pilgrims taking the ship, pilgrims being a fanatical people. The case of the *Oberon*, which called at St. Paul's to the rescue of the crew of the *Megara*, can be excused on the ground of succour to a shipwrecked crew.

The market for bar silver is not now so firm, as purchases for the East have, for the present, to some extent been completed. The price is, however, only fractionally lower, and may be quoted as 60½d. to 60¾d. per oz. standard. The sum of £175,000, Sycee has been received from China. Mexican Dollars, owing to a scarcity, are very firm, and some parcels are held for an advance on the rates last quoted, viz., 4s. 11½d. for the new, and 5s. 1d. for the old coinage.

IMPORTS FROM THE STRAITS, JAVA, CHINA, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per *Atma*, entered Nov. 17.—668 baskets gutta percha, 7728 bundles rattans, 7700 buffalo horns, 658 bags tapioca, 608 bales 1190 bags gambier, 3026 bags sago, 1526 bags sago flour, 1485 hides—Order.

From PENANG to LONDON, per *Blackadder*, entered Nov. 17.—4522 slabs tin, 2186 bags 553 baskets sugar, 8762 bags pepper, 817 bags cassava flour, 25 cases mace, 5 cases nutmegs, 1365 hides, 2628 bags tapioca, 320 bags tapioca flour, 1 case tortoiseshell, 13 cases fish maws, 3642 buffalo horns, 20,000 shell, 67 cases essential oil, 3931 bundles rattans—Order.

From ILO ILO to LIVERPOOL, per *Antipodes*, entered Nov. 17.—14 tons sapanwood—Cox and Co.; 32,825 bags sugar—Order.

From SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, PENANG, &c., to LONDON (via S.C.), per *Menelaus* (str.), entered Nov. 20.—From Shanghai: 1289 half-chests tea, in transit—Order; 20 boxes tea—E. L. Holme and Co.; 1 package tea—Breber and Co.; 3 packages tea—McCracken; 1 package tea—W. H. Horton; 1 package tea—Baldwin; 1008 half-chests tea—C. A. Dickenson; 4 packages merchandise—J. P. Hertz; 1 package merchandise—W. H. Tiltack; 1 package merchandise—R. Percival; 1 package merchandise—T. S. Smith; 1 package merchandise—J. Swire and Sons; 2 packages merchandise—Hickie and Co.; 100 bales straw braid—D. Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales tobacco—Blow and Co.; 15 bales silk—Springfield, Son, and Co.; 50 bales silk—L. Reiss Bros. and Co.; 2 bales silk—Elias and Co.; 532 bales silk, 5 bales silk waste, 70 bales straw braid, 26 packages merchandise, 1 package cheroots, 5926 chests 9996 half-chests 4127 boxes 1261 packages tea—Order. From Hong Kong: 2 packages tea—Order. From Penang: 1271 slabs tin—Order. Remainder of cargo from Jeddah and Ismailia.

From ZEBU to LONDON, per *Mary Blundell*, entered Nov. 20.—5665 bags sugar, 1000 bales hemp—Borneo Company; 800 bales hemp—Peele, Hubbell, and Co.; 92 tons sapanwood—J. B. Spott; 24 boxes cigars—Master; 1 box cigars, 2 boxes tea—J. Clark; 12,921 bags sugar, 1272 bales hemp, 45 bags coffee, 12 packages shells—Order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per *Hermion*, entered Nov. 18.—2538 bags sugar, 2400 bags sago flour, 2110 bags 318 bales gambier, 3469 hides, 450 bags pepper, 4810 bundles rattans—Order.

From MANILA to LONDON, per *Thomas Bell*, entered Nov. 21.—27 cases gutta-percha—Windemann and Co.; 20 bags sugar—Parr, Hermann, and Co.; 2807 lbs. copper—C. de Murrota and Co.; 3 packages tea—Master; 928 bales hemp, 3681 bags coffee, 3 cases cheroots, 107 cases cigars, 16,987 bags sugar, 504 bales tobacco, 84 cases indigo, 477 cases gum—Order.

From MANILA to LONDON, per *Maris*, entered Nov. 21.—500 bags coffee—R. Kraemer and Co.; 1000 bags coffee—Zulueta and Co.; 2000 bags coffee—J. Shubak and Sons; 11 cases gum, 14 tons sapanwood—Master; 51 cases indigo, 5000 bags coffee, 5 cases cigars, 164 cases gum—Order.

From FOOCHOW and SHANGHAI to LONDON (via S.C.), per *Glensannon* (str.), entered Nov. 21.—From Foochow: 870 chests 350 half-chests 1769 boxes 17 packages tea, 11 packages merchandise—Order. From Shanghai: 512 half-chests tea—Baring Bros. and Co.; 2 packages merchandise—Bilber and Co.; 4 packages merchandise—Dickenson and Co.; 2724 chests 10,013 half-chests 12,563 boxes 607 packages tea, 9 packages waste silk, 62 packages merchandise, 245 bales silk, 2 packages ginger, 4 packages musters—Order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per *Prince Arthur*, entered Nov. 20.—811 bags gambier—Ledward and Co.; 1960 bundles 1270 bags gambier, 5120 bags sago flour, 517 bags 233 mats sugar, 13 baskets india-rubber, 200 boxes sago, 603 bags pepper, 1310 hides, 2035 bundles rattans—Order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per *Bothwell Castle*, entered Nov. 20.—1523 bags gambier—Ledward and Co.; 3438 bales 2550 bags gambier, 4536 hides, 11,920 bundles rattans, 66 baskets gutta-percha, 200 bags sago, 2695 bags sago flour—Order.

From ILO ILO to LIVERPOOL, per *Assyrian*, entered Nov. 20.—29 casks steel—Smith and Son; 20,019 bags 92 lumps sugar—Order.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per *Aracan*, entered Nov. 22.—6520 chests 894 half-chests 206 boxes tea—Order; 1549 chests 1200 boxes tea—Reiss Bros. and Co.; 324 chests 688 half-chests tea—Gledistanes and Co.; 935 chests 340 boxes tea—Forbes, Forbes and Co.; 8 packages merchandise—Springfield, Son, and Co.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per *Douglas Castle*, entered Nov. 22.—2406 bales 6007 bags gambier, 2010 bags sago, 15 casks tallow, 1211 bundles hides, 52 baskets 357 cases shells, 146 cases oil, 431 bags cubebs, 1770 bags pepper, 313 cases gum damar, 144 cases gum copal, 144 cases sticklac, 115 cases wine, 4439 horns, 4265 bundles rattans—Order.

From SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, SINGAPORE, &c. to LONDON (via S.C.), per *Avon* (str.), entered Nov. 22.—From Shanghai: 423 chests

1046 half-chests tea—Order; 1 half-chest 5 packages tea—Master. From Foochow: 4844 chests 14,895 half-chests 5893 boxes 505 packages tea, 1 package lyches, 4 packages merchandise—Order; 34 packages tea (in transit)—Order; 8 half-chests 1 package tea—Moffat and Heath; 56 packages tea—P. Phillips; 1 half-chest 1 package tea—W. Nicholls; 287 chests 637 half-chests 624 boxes tea—Forbes, Forbes, and Co. From Singapore: 3 packages merchandise—A. Runge and Co.; 1 package merchandise—Leveson, Lewis, and Co.; 1 bundle rattans—J. Nichols and Co.; 10 baskets gutta-percha—Schultze and Co.; 358 baskets gutta-percha, 53 baskets india-rubber, 14 cases gamboge, 1334 slabs tin, 110 bags coffee, 27 chests tea, 277 cases gum copal, 210 bags sago, 7 cases turtle-shells, 4 cases tortoise-shells, 62 boxes mother-o'-pearl shells, 114 boxes sticklac, 17 cases gum benjamin—Order. Remainder of cargo from Galle and Malta.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Weymouth, entered Nov. 22.—5695 chests 1623 half-chests tea, 171 chests galls—Order; 4748 chests tea—Gledstanes and Co.; 574 chests tea—F. Huth and Co.; 1 case cigars—L. Croom and Co.; 15 packages merchandise—S. Maw, Son and Thompson.

From SARAWAK to LONDON, per Alceates, entered Nov. 22.—5588 bags ore, 1054 bags sago flour, 141 cases gum, 918 bundles rattans, 43 bundles Malacca canes, 2250 bones, 340 baskets gum, 16 baskets india rubber—R. and J. Henderson; 2 cases merchandise, 1 cask specimens natural history—The Borneo Co.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per John O'Gaunt, entered Nov. 21.—579 bales hemp—Borneo Company; 23,706 bags 1 cask 990 bales tobacco—Order.

From SINGAPORE, &c., to LONDON (via S.C.), per Africa (str.), entered Nov. 24.—From Singapore: 5495 bales 2200 bags gambier, 1737 bags sago, 1497 bags tapioca, 979 bags pepper, 1492 baskets 3 cases 1813 slabs gutta-percha, 35 baskets 227 cases india-rubber, 9043 buffalo horns, 3439 buffalo hides, 106 cases gum benjamin, 91 cases mace, 10 cases cigars, 39 bags coffee, 35 packages 2 cases merchandise, 4 casks 10 cases nutmegs, 138 bundles Malacca canes, 256 bales gum copal, 115 bags teal seed, 20 bags tallow, 50 baskets sugar, 238 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, 6 casks wood oil, 118 bundles cow hides—Order. Remainder of cargo from Galle, Aden, and Malta.

From FOOCHOW to LONDON, per Fire Queen, entered Nov. 24.—18,100 packages tea—Order.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	JOINT STOCK BANKS.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
£10	Agra Bank, A shares	All	7½ to 8½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	45 to 48
20	Chartered Bank Ind., Aust., and China ...	All	18½ to 19½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	24½ to 25½
20	City Bank	10	124 to 124½
100	Colonial Bank	30	58 to 55
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	All	6.90 to 7.00
£28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ...	All	43 to 45
28½	Do. Do. new	22½	11½ to 12½ pm.
100	Imperial Bank	20	22½ to 23½
50	London and County	20	56 to 57
50	London Joint Stock	15	43½ to 44½
100	London and Westminster	20	65 to 66
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	42 to 43
50	Union of London	15	43 to 44
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
100	Anglo-Mediterranean	All	158 to 163
10	British Indian Submarine	All	8½ to 8½
10	British Indian Extension	All	11½ to 11½
10	British Australian	All	8½ to 8½
10	China Submarine	All	8½ to 8½
10	Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar ...	All	10½ to 10½
10	Great Northern	All	14½ to 15
10	Do. China and Japan Extension ...	All	11½ to 12½
25	Indo-European	All	11 to 13
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	4 to 5
10	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	34½ to 35
50	Indiarubr., Gutta Percha, & Tel. Works Co.	45	46 to 47
MISCELLANEOUS			
20	British India Tea Company	All	4 to 5
20	Brit. and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.	4	7½ to 7½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	All	14 to 16
20	Do. Do.	10	4½ to 4½ dis.
50	Colonial Company	20	3 to 3
5	Credit Foncier of England	All	4½ to 4½
10	General Credit and Discount Company	7½	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Hong Kong Gas Company	All	5 to 5
10	International Finance Society	5	108 to 110
98	Japan Loan, 5 per cent.	All	11 to 11
20	London and Prov. Marine Insurance Co.	2	1½ to 2½ pm.
25	National Discount Company	5	13½ to 14½
5	Ocean Marine Insurance Company ...	5	15 to 15½ pm.
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	1.565
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	61 to 53
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	1 dis. to par
100	Royal Mail Steam Company	60	78 to 80
20	Realm Marine Insurance Company ...	3	4 to 4½ dis.
20	Phoenix and Mercery Marine Insur. Co.	3	5½ to 5½ pm.
20	Universal Marine Insurance Company	5	9 to 9½ pm.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH (LIMITED).

The general meeting of this company was held on 22nd Nov., at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. J. Pender in the chair.

The report stated that the share capital issued to the public had been called up and fully paid. The company's cable was successfully laid to Hong Kong, and opened for traffic on the 8th of June last. Subsequently the French Government applied to the company to form an office at Saigon; the terms proposed by the directors of entire freedom of action being agreed to, the connection was made on the 31st of July last. The cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai was laid by the Great Northern China and Japan Extension Company on the 18th of April last, under the terms of the agreement entered into with this company. From the opening of the line in June last the gross receipts of the company up to the 4th of November amounted to £26,895, and the estimated expenses to £6,550. The directors therefore anticipated that they would be able on the 1st of January next to declare an interim

dividend of 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half-year terminating on that date. The total capital expenditure was £529,641 to the 30th of September last.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that they considered the agreement with the Great Northern China Company was working very satisfactorily. The company's engineer reported the cable was as good as when the Construction Company laid it. The standard of insulation had not been affected to any extent by the temperature of the water. The opening of the line to Saigon was a good arrangement; they were working to Saigon without any restriction, and if the traffic in the first twelve months should not be quite so much as they expected, there was evidence at present of considerable traffic. They had been working only five months, and the average for the year would be £65,000, and the expenses about £18,000, which would leave a net traffic at the rate of £47,000 a-year. The traffic to Saigon was only for three months, and the early completion of the line to Australia would give them a further increase of traffic.

Colonel Glover, R.E., seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Ford said that the results had been so far in accordance with the prospectus, and he therefore thought it probable that at the end of twelve months' working there would be enough to pay 8 per cent., and to leave a reserve of £8,000. He also passed some very favourable comments on the board of directors, and believed that they had taken too low an estimate of the company's earnings.

Mr. Maitland also stated that he considered the traffic between Saigon and China to be capable of great development, as the trade consisted chiefly in rice, which required, like all grain trades, very close and speedy information as to its working.

The report being passed, a vote of thanks to the directors was carried in a most cordial manner.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The market is somewhat less active, owing to the continuance of heavy arrivals, but prices are fairly steady, and importers are still obtaining the benefit of the advanced rates ruling for some time past. At public sale on the 21st inst. the catalogue comprised 9,231 packages China, of which 8,709 packages were offered without reserve, and sold. About 4,500 packages Congou were offered, and several chops of old seasons' low common black-leaf sold at easier rates, at 8½d. to 9½d. A chop of new Souchong sold steadily at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6½d. There have also been sold at auction 1,119 chests and half-chests new red leaf Congou, per Lahloo, at a slight decline from recent private sales, viz., fair to medium at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.

SILK.

There is no alteration to report in the market.

COFFEE.

Contrary to expectation, the Dutch sale has gone off flatly, and not only below the recent private sales, but under the valuations, which has caused a quieter tone in this market, especially for Native and ordinary Ceylon, which have sold by auction on rather lower terms, prices for colour Plantation being about maintained at the last quoted range. The latest rates paid have been:—Plantation, triage and ordinary, 60s. to 66s.; small grey to colour, 66s. to 69s.; low middling grey, including Demerara sort, 70s. to 71s. 6d.; bold ditto, 72s. to 74s. 6d.; low middling to middling, 72s. 6d. to 75s.; bold, 78s.; pea-berry, 83s. to 86s. Native, fine bold Ourah, 70s., ordinary, 64s. Previous to the receipt of the report of the Dutch sale, a good demand prevailed privately for Plantation, and business of some extent, including second-hand parcels, was effected at higher prices, middling kinds, 74s. to 78s. For arrival 67s. 6d. was refused for native, but since 40 tons good ordinary have been sold at 67s. 3d. In other East India we note the sale of 406 bags palish Bonthyne Singapore at 68s. 6d. to 69s., 72 bags brown Manila at 64s. 6d., 3,365 bags good ordinary pale Manila (Indian sort), per Belted Will, at 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d., and 229 bags pale Java from Cape Town at 69s. 6d. to 70s., including damaged.

The periodical sale of the Dutch Trading Company, comprising 83,700 bags Java, &c., referred to above, was held on the 22nd inst., at Amsterdam. The sale commenced steadily, but soon afterwards became flat, prices being mostly under the valuations; pale kinds sold very irregularly, and better qualities 1c. to 1½c. below the valuations; good ordinary sold at 41½c. to 42c., against 41c. at the previous auction.

SUGAR.

The strong demand of last week has again been apparent, and prices of refining sorts show a further advance of about 3d. per cwt., but the extreme rates required for common brown have prevented sales of those descriptions. Speculative inquiries for Manila have prevailed, but owing to the firmness of holders no sales have occurred. The following are the particulars of the business done during the week.

Manila.—At auction 3,000 bags unclayed Taal have been sold at 23s. 6d., 3,000 bags low brown at 24s., 7,000 bags low clayed (duty 4s.) at 25s. to 25s. 6d., 2,500 bags old clayed (duty 4s.) at 27s., 10,700 bags good ditto at 27s. 6d.; 4,982 bags common old Taal unclayed were bought in at 23s. Privately 7,000 bags fine unclayed have been sold at 25s., 3,000 bags Taal at 24s., 2,000 bags Zebu at 24s. 6d., 2,500 bags superior Ilo Ilo at 27s., and 1,500 bags clayed at 27s. to 27s. 6d. A cargo now landing 14,000 bags Ilo Ilo has been sold at 24s. 6d.

Penang.—In auction 140 baskets date description were offered and bought in at 25s. to 26s.; privately 750 bags colour have been sold at 33s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.

CORR GOODS.—The demand for Yarn continues good, but the small supply in auction has contained several second-hand parcels and only one-half sold at full rates to a slight advance. 94 bales Ceylon Yarn were bought in at £44 to £50; of 75 tons do. in dholls and ballots 45

tons sold, common £28 to £28 10s., good common to middling £30 to £33 15s., good middling, £35, 967 ballots (3 tons) Ceylon Fibre sold at £30 15s., and 84 coils (5½ tons) Ceylon Rope, 4 to 3 inch at £18 15s. to £19 5s., one lot 2½ inch at £21 per ton.

CHINA MATTING.—45 rolls 4¼ white sold, commencing at 11s. 6d. and rising to 17s. per roll.

COCOA-NUT OIL without change; at auction sales of 30 tons Ceylon, in pipes have been effected at £38 10s., and privately 20 tons have been quitted at the same figure.

GAMBER.—In auction Cubes have sold at 23s., pressed cubes at 19s. 6d. to 20s., two lots 20s. 6d., sea damaged 1st class at 18s.

HEMP.—The demand for Manila continues moderate, and at auction of 1,465 bales offered only 450 bales sold at irregular and barely previous rates, mixed qualities at £42 to £43 5s., good fair roping, £48 5s. to £48 10s., the remainder being bought in at £41 to £46 10s., good fair, £48 to £49.

PEPPER.—Black is quiet, and at auction meets with few biddings except at a further decline; Trang has sold at 6½d.; Singapore low to fair, at 6½d. to 6¾d.; Batavia bought in at 6d. to 6½d. White is also in less demand, and sales can only be made on lower terms; Singapore has been bought in at the previous value, viz., 1s. 3d.

RICE.—Market steady with a fair business done during the week at former rates. On the spot fine white Bengal has sold at 12s. 6d. to 13s., Ballam at 9s. 3d. ex quay; white Bengal, ordinary to fine at 10s. 7½d. to 13s., Madras at 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 7½d. In auction, of 5,254 bags sea damaged Necransie offered, 3,300 bags sold, first class at 9s. 9d. to 10s., second 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; 4,156 bags Arracan were bought in at 10s. 6d., except 650 bags sea damaged which sold, first class 10s., second 9s. 9d. The cargo of 350 tons Necransie per Springfield, arrived in dock, has been sold at 10s. 3d. ex quay; the floating cargo per Southern Cross, 825 tons Rangoon, at 10s. 10½d.; and the arrived cargo per Lutterworth, 1,180 tons Rangoon, at 10s. 7½d. ex quay London.

TIN.—Although there is not quite so much activity in the market for Straits as was evinced last week, there is still a considerable demand, both from the trade and from speculative buyers, and Straits has advanced to £147 on the spot, £145 afloat; Banca and Billiton are quoted £145 per ton.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At
Nov 19	Thames	Arnold	Colombo	London
15	Dorette	—	Maulmain, for Altona	Off Falmouth
16	Sirius	Lange	Rangoon, for Bremen	Do.
16	China	Coombs	Rangoon	Queenstown
17	Menelaus (str.)	—	Sing., China, &c., S.C.	Deal
17	Hermion	—	Singapore	Liverpool
18	Yokohama	Blouet	Batavia	Brouwershaven
18	Beatrice	—	Singapore	New York
20	Maria	Mendezona	Manila	London
20	Rotterdam	Jensen	Batavia, for Rotterdam	Brouwershaven
17	Johanna	Kosingh	Do.	Off Dungeness
18	Stad Middleburg	—	Do.	Brouwershaven
21	Wm. Carvill	Hughes	Rangoon	Clyde
21	Vision	Thorsen	Akyab, for Bremen	Falmouth
19	Brisbane	Prentice	Colombo	London
20	Hylton Castle	Scott	Do.	Do
20	Prince Arthur	—	Singapore	Liverpool
20	Thomas Bell	Williamson	Manila	London
18	Ymuiden	Zeylstra	Batavia, for Amtdm.	Off Folkestone
17	Glensannox (str.)	Dickie	Pooe & Shang, v. S.C.	London
22	Aracan	Jones	Shanghai	Do
22	Alceste	Richards	Sarawak	Do
22	Weymouth	Gibson	Shanghai	Do
22	Halia	Ramsey	Colombo	Do
21	Navarino	—	Shanghai	Deal
22	Avon (str.)	Jarman	Sing., China, &c., S.C.	London
22	Douglas Castle	Andrews	Singapore	Do
21	Empire of Peace	—	Bassein	Liverpool
20	John O'Gaunt	—	Manila	Do
22	Caldera	Maxted	Colombo, &c.	London
22	Lennox Castle	Stewart	Rangoon	Falmouth
20	Vier Gebroeders	v.d. Zee	Macassar	Texel
18	Konigin Augusta	Fritzkeow	Java and Algoa Bay	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Nov 16	Aleppo	—	Singapore	Liverpool
16	Patroclus (str.)	—	Shanghai, &c., via S.C.	Do.
16	Shepherd	—	Galle	Newcastle
16	Fidello	Schuldt	Hogo	Hamburg
6	Surprise	Dwight	Shanghai	New York
17	Springfield	Lowight	Newport & Singapore	London
16	Coleroon	Montgomery	Shanghai	Cardiff
18	Teviot	Mackwood	Colombo	London
18	Solent	Meldram	Yokohama	Do.
17	Teviot (str.)	Nisbet	Sing., China, &c., S.C.	Spithead*
17	St. Paul	Martin	Singapore	Shields
16	Conder	Kroll	Chefoo, v. S.C.	Hamburg
16	Nederland v. Ingen	—	Batavia	Amsterdam
19	Persia	Piening	Java	Cardiff
18	Penrith	—	Yokohama	Liverpool
20	Gordon Castle (str.)	—	Peng., Sing., &c. S.C.	Clyde, calling at London
17	Courage	Schmidt	Hong Kong	Hamburg
21	Yedo	Dubose	Cardiff & Yokohama	Havre
21	Chacma	Gallichan	Colombo, &c.	London
21	Falcon	Dunn	Shanghai	Do.
18	Norham Castle	Marshall	Singapore	Glasgow
18	Johanna Maria	Albasse	Batavia	Penarth
18	W. W. Smith	Hawkesley	Galle	Do.
18	Eleanor	Brown	Singapore	Do.
21	Maitland	Read	Cardiff & Shanghai	London

DEPARTURES—Continued.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Oct 23	Memnon	Baker	Ceylon	Rio de Janeiro
Nov 22	Niger (str.)	Wake	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
22	Red Gauntlet (str.)	Mann	Do.	Do.
22	Swiftsure	Stace	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Do.
22	Annesley	Pearse	Do., and Shanghai	Do.
Oct 13	Erins Hendrik (str.)	—	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
13	County of Forfar	Stewart	Do.	Buenos Ayres

* After repairing machinery.

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

VESSELS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From.	For.
Nov. 15—21	Bourayne (French Govt. despatch boat)	... Toulon	... China
...	Nestor	... Liverpool	... Sing., China, &c.
...	Krishna	... Do.	... Colombo, &c.
...	Kangaroo	... Do.	... Do.
...	Bernard	... China, Sing., &c.	... London

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Hong Kong. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Farana, Gordon Castle. For Colombo, &c.: Scotland, Commissariat, Good Hope, Calcutta, Oxfordshire.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Higo: Thracian. For Yokohama: Ziba. For Shanghai: Norman Court, Oberon, Deerhound, Dartmouth, Argonaut, Weymouth, Leucadia, Blackadder, Mary Blundell, Duke of Abercorn. For Shanghai and Nagasaki: Lahloo. For Hong Kong: William Fruing, Corona, Jessie Isabel, Belted Will, Forward Ho. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Luctor et Emergo. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wistaria, Thomas Blythe. For Singapore: Istapa, Roslin Castle. For Bangkok: Pelham. For Colombo: Granville. For Colombo, &c.: Cotopaxi. For Galle (via Cardiff): Lady Hincks.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Higo: Oceana. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via S.C.): Sarpedon (str.). For Hong Kong (via Cardiff): St. Andrew's Castle. For Manila: Adolfo, Matilde. For Manila (via S.C. and Singapore): Buena Ventura (str.). For Singapore: Robert Kerr. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Madone. For Colombo, &c. via S.C.: Hector (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Elgin. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan (via London and S.C.): Glenroy (str.). For Colombo, &c.: Huntley Castle.

SPOKEN.

ESPERANCE, Havana to Macao, Sept. 4, 38 S., long. 60.
JAMES LIVESSEY (ship), Penang to London, Sept. 10, 6 N., 96 E.
ADA (brq.), London to Japan, Aug. 23, 8 N., 23 W.
JAVA (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Sonabaya, Sept. 13, 32 S., 20 W.
No. 3,627, 4th d.p. (Amer. ship), Cardiff to Galle, Oct. 4, 1 N., 23 W.
CANNING (ship), London to Galle, Oct. 5, 3 N., 24 W.
No. 2,459, 4th d.p. (ship), Philps. to London, Nov. 4, 45 N., 25 W.
W. E. GLADSTONE (ship), Lond. to Colombo, Sept. 1 (?), 11 N., 25 W.
WACOSTA (ship), Manila to London, Nov. 13, 48 N., 12 W.
R. G. D. N. (Hercules) (Ger.), Newcastle to Galle, Oct. 5, 11 N., 23 W.
J. N. T. M. (Arrow, of Ramsey), from Japan, Oct. 10, 20 N., 35 W.
JAMES SHEPHERD (ship), London to Shanghai, Sept. 30, 9 S., 31 W.
CA KIANG (Dutch), Bat. to Oranienbaum, Oct. 25, 39 N., 35 E. (? W.).
FIRE QUEEN (ship), Foochow to London, Oct. 3, 35 S., 21 E.
SACRAMENTO (Amer. ship), Manila to N. York, Oct. 7, off C. Agulhas.
AGNES (barque), Padang to Boston, Aug. 23, 11 S., 91 E.
OTTOLINA (Dut. ship), Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 4, 3 N., 21 W.
P.M.T.F. (Dutch ship) (supposed), Java to Eastward of Cape.
CAERNARVON CASTLE, Manila to New York, Aug. 29, off Gaspar Island.
CLYMENE, Philippines to Liverpool, Nov. 8, 26 N., 34 W.
STAFFORDSHIRE, Singapore to Liverpool, Oct. 17, 13 N., 29 W.
MARTEN VAN ROSSEM, Rotterdam to Java, Oct. 2, 35 S., 38 W.
HOLLINSIDE, Shields to Galle, Oct. 18, 8 N., 23 W.
MATILDA WATTENBACH (?), Singapore to Liverpool, Oct. 5, 9 N., 25 W.
GOLDEN SPUR (ship), Hong Kong to Hamburg, Sept. 30, 36 S., 22 E.
MARIA, Manila to London, Oct. 19, 12 N., 26 W.
No. 7,159, 3rd d.p.; and No. 6,209, rendezvous flag (Ocean Belle) (barque), of Sunderland, bound to Singapore, Oct. 15, 8 N., 26 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Sailing vessels for the Eastern Ports are not so much inquired for, but berth freights are firm at current rates. Steamers are moderately well employed. Coal freights from the outports are well maintained at our quotations.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 90s. meast. To Shanghai: 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 60s. meast. To Singapore: 50s. to 60s. meast. To Ceylon: 50s. meast., 40s. weight.
Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 35s. weight, 30s. meast. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 32s. 6d. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 25s. meast. To Amoy: 40s. weight. To Batavia: 20s. weight or meast. To Singapore: 20s. weight or meast. To Ceylon: 20s. weight, 17s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel.—To Yokohama or Nagasaki: £42. To Shanghai: £45. To Hong Kong: £36 to £38. To Penang: £24. To Singapore: £23 to £24. To Batavia: £21. To Galle: £18 10s. to £19. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama or Nagasaki: 39s. to 40s. To Chefoo: 37s. 6d. to 40s. To Shanghai: £2 3s. 6d. to £2 5s. To Hong Kong: 37s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Colombo: 17s. To Galle, 20s. To Singapore: 24s. 6d. to 25s. To Batavia: 22s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Galle: 15s. To Hong Kong: 31s. To Shanghai: 36s.

Insurances.

By steamers via S.C., or sailing vessels, f.p.a.:—To Yokohama, steamer 40s., ship 45s.; to Shanghai, steamer 35s., ship 40s.; to

Hong Kong, steamer 30s., ship 35s.; to Singapore, steamer 25s., ship 25s. to 27s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At ST. HELENA.—Oct. 22, Cicero, Alexander, from Manila, and sailed, 23, for Liverpool; 23, Nicolette, Bouten, from Batavia, and sailed for Dordt; 24, Ystavat, Blom, from Zebu, and sailed for Falmouth; 25, Sir Harry Parkes, Chapman, from Hong Kong, and sailed, 26, for New York; 27, Mohely, Renier, from Singapore, for Marseilles; Ernest, Mocalr, from Singapore, and sailed for Boston.

Off ST. HELENA.—Oct. 23, J. L. Hall (ship), from Padang.

At TABLE BAY.—Oct. 7, Canton, Deucken, sailed for China; 16, Yokohama, Pant, sailed for Batavia.

At PATA.—Oct. 1, America (Peruvian ship), Parks, from Macao, and sailed, 6, for Callao; the mate had been murdered by one of the sailors.

The Avon, of London (off. No. 55,907), Owens, from Cardiff, with coals, for Hong Kong, which sailed from Penarth Roads, Feb. 21 last, has been posted by the committee of Lloyd's as a missing vessel, not having since been heard of.

The cargo of the Priam, Jamieson, from Ilo Ilo to London, which put into Mauritius, Aug. 17, leaky, will be sent on by the Margaret Falconer.

A telegram from Batavia, dated Nov. 18, states as follows:—New master and mate will be appointed, Nov. 20, to the Veronica, from Canton to London, before reported as having put in here with crew mutinous and master in irons, the Court having suspended the certificate of the master (Stratford) for twelve months, and that of the mate for three months; the vessel will sail on the 22nd.

At MAURITIUS.—Oct. 11, Esperance, Boju, for Macao; 17, Mystery, Ewan, for Colombo; Solway, Rucker, from Singapore.

CASUALTIES.

The Natal Star, from Colombo, which arrived at London Nov. 12, experienced a very severe gale from Oct. 23 to Nov. 1, veering from N.W. to N.E., during which she had part of bulwarks carried away and cabin skylights stove in.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated Nov. 21, states as follows:—The Yang Tsze, Smith, from Foochow to New York, with tea, has been totally lost on the Paracels; fourteen of the crew have arrived; master and four men lost.

Advices from Mauritius, dated Oct. 20, state that the Nimroud, Lowther, from Manila to New York, which put in there, July 27, with damage, proceeded Oct. 5 for her destination, after undergoing repairs and reloading the sound portion of her cargo.

Advices from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 20, state that the Vier Gebroeders, V. D. Zee, which arrived at Texel, Nov. 20, from Macassar, had sustained damage by collision.

Private advices received at Rotterdam Nov. 21 state that the Aldebaran, Meyboom, from Batavia to New York, which put into Simon's Bay, Sept. 8, leaky, had been condemned there.

Advices from Cape Town, dated Oct. 20, state that the Landbouw, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into Simon's Bay, Oct. 6, leaky, having experienced very bad weather on the 29th Sept.

A telegram from Macao, received at Callao, stated as follows:—Camillo Cavour sailed July 27, and had put back dismantled.

The steamer Gordon Castle took on board at Glasgow, from the yard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, the engines for two steamers built at the Chinese Arsenal at Foochow, noticed in a late issue. The Gordon Castle is now in London, and will leave on Dec. 7.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

The above Company's Line between SINGAPORE, ST. JACQUES (near Saigon), and HONG KONG IS NOW OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, at the following rates for TWENTY WORDS:—

From LONDON to SAIGON and COCHIN CHINA	£5 17 0
„ „ „ HONG KONG	7 0 0
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FROM PROVINCIAL STATIONS, 1s. EXTRA.

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.

POSTAGE TO ALL PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN, 1s. 6d.

MESSAGES from London should be forwarded from the FALMOUTH COMPANY'S STATION, 74, OLD BROAD-STREET.

MESSAGES sent from the Postal Telegraph Stations in the United Kingdom should be ordered

VIA FALMOUTH,

these words being transmitted free of charge.

(By Order)

THOMAS FULLER, Secretary.

62, Old Broad-street, July 31, 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays Ten to Two Threadneedle-street, London, 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund £20,000,000 ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
AGENCIES.—Lyon, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigo (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.
LONDON AGENCY.—13, Leadenhall-street E.C.
MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1853.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.: the National Bank of Scotland; and the Bank of England.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the head office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised. Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Paid up, \$4,500,000.
Reserve Fund, \$900,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON MANAGER.—W. H. Vacher, 24, Lombard-street BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Hong Kong, Hankow, Saigon
Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore
Foochow, Hioogo, Bombay
Ningpo, Manila, Calcutta

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon and negotiates or collects BILLS of any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

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AMSTERDAM.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY,
2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

C. KRAMER begs to inform the public that he has established himself at this place as NURSERYMAN and SEEDSMAN, and is fully prepared to execute any orders for Japanese plants, bulbs, or seeds for any part of the world.

An experience of four years in this business in foreign parts, two of which has been gained in this country may ensure the confidence of customers.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references, and letters must be addressed to

C. KRAMER,
CARE OF W. H. SMITH, UNITED CLUB,
YOKOHAMA.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

FINE FLAVOURED
STRONG BEEF TEA
AT ABOUT 2½d. A PINT.

ASK FOR
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OF MEAT,

Requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.
Excellent economical stock for Soups, Sauces, &c.

CAUTION.

THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY**, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.**, and invite special attention to the address, **ANGLE-PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES-STREET, level of 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London, E.C.**

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Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

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WM. CLOUGHTON, Managing Director.
New Harbour, Singapore, January, 1870.

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SINGAPORE	" " "	" " "
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October 29	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Nov. 12	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Nov. 26	" " " " " " " " " " " "
December 10	" " " " " " " " " " " "
December 24	" " " " " " " " " " " "

The steamers of the 29th Oct., 26th Nov., and 24th Dec. connect at Aden with the steamers for Seychelles, Reunion, and Mauritius. The steamers of the 15th Oct., 12th Nov., and 10th Dec. connect at Galle with the steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria Every Saturday
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Pen. Sing. Hg. Kg. & Shanghai, via S.C., Shanghai.	Hong Kong (s.s.)	Highest.	1221 SWID	Nov. 28	With des.
	Norman Court	A1 16 yr.	834 EID		

Excellent accommodation for passengers.

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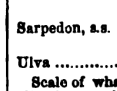
	Tons.	Class.	H.-pwr.
Glendarroch	1500	100 A1	900
Glenannox	1500	100 A1	900
Glenrosa	2000	100 A1	1500
Glenlyle	1670	100 A1	900
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Glenartney	2000	100 A1	1350
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Drummond Castle	1930	100 A1	1200
Braemar Castle	2120	100 A1	1250
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Gordon Castle, s.s.	1,930	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Dec. 6
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